

Kyprianou and Denktash Hold UN Talks on Reuniting Cyprus

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, began summit talks here Thursday that are intended to end Turkey's 10-year occupation of northern Cyprus.

A settlement reuniting the partitioned eastern Mediterranean island under joint Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administration could be expected to ease tensions between Greece and Turkey, which have upset the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southeastern flank for a decade.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the chief architect and mediator of the talks, warned the two sides in an opening statement: "If this moment is lost... it may not readily recur."

There were "difficulties to be overcome and pitfalls to be avoided," he said, before the two sides could agree on a framework for a solution to the Cyprus problem aimed at establishing a Federal Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Denktash and Mr. Kyprianou shook hands and smiled before beginning to a closed-door session with the UN leader.

In a statement issued after the first session of talks, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said he was encouraged that the two men had come together in a "relaxed and pleasant atmosphere." He said it was too early to determine how long the talks would last.

The negotiations were scheduled to resume later Thursday after a noon recess requested by the Turkish Cypriot side for deliberation on the position taken by the Greek Cypriots during the morning session. A Greek Cypriot spokesman declined to comment on his side's position.

The two leaders have been negotiating intensively in indirect talks through the mediation of the secretary-general for three months. This is the first face-to-face meeting between them since 1979, however.

Cyprus has been partitioned since 1974, when Turkish troops invaded and occupied about a third of the island in reaction to a coup organized by the Greek military government against the government of Archbishop Makarios.

UN-sponsored intercommunal



Rauf Denktash



Spyros Kyprianou

negotiations and two summit meetings between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders in 1977 and 1979 failed to produce an agreement on the sharing of territory and constitutional power between the two communities.

Greek Cypriots account for about 80 percent of the population and Turkish Cypriots 18 percent. The balance is made up of small groups such as Armenians and Arab Maronite Christians.

According to sources close to the

peace bid, President Ronald Reagan intervened to press for the Kyprianou-Denkash meeting, urging the Turkish side to make territorial and constitutional concessions. The United States is anxious to reduce Greek-Turkish hostility in NATO.

The show of friendship Thursday between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash masked fundamental differences in the two sides' approach to the summit.

Mr. Denktash has repeatedly called the summit a formality where the two sides will be asked to sign a previously prepared draft agreement for a Cyprus settlement. The Greek Cypriots insist that much substantial negotiating remains to be done before an acceptable framework can be reached.

The substance of the past three months' "proximity" talks have been kept confidential, but officials closely involved in the UN peace initiative say the two sides have agreed that the basis of a settlement should be a bizonal, federal, independent Cypriot republic, with one citizenship and one currency.

There would be a Greek Cypriot president, a Turkish Cypriot vice president and a two-chamber parliament with 50-50 representation in the upper house and 70 percent Greek Cypriot, 30 percent Turkish Cypriot in the lower house. The balance in the cabinet would be seven to three. The Turkish Cypriot minority would have some veto powers in government.

Major issues that remain to be settled, Greek Cypriot sources say, include the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the guarantees for a settlement and provisions for 170,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, created by the 1974 Turkish invasion, to return to their homes.

Mr. Denktash has said that having Turkey as guarantor power is an essential part of any settlement for the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot side is also concerned about the issue of security for the minority if Turkish troops leave the island.

■ U.S. Arms Worry Greece
Henry Kamm of The New York Times reported from Athens:

Greece is worried that the price it might be asked to pay for a settlement of the Cyprus problem could be a heavier flow of U.S. arms to

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KREMLIN TALKS — Senator Gary Hart, left, the Colorado Democrat, met with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Moscow on Thursday. Mr. Hart said afterward that Mr. Gromyko seemed eager to resume arms talks as quickly as possible. Page 3.

U.S., Soviet Agree to Mideast Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold a new round of high-level talks about the Middle East, according to the White House.

Robert Sims, a deputy White House press secretary, said Wednesday that the discussions had been approved in principle by the two governments.

The agreement is an outgrowth of President Ronald Reagan's proposal in September that the two countries hold "periodic consultations at policy level about regional problems."

Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said in a television interview that the renewed discussions about the Middle East would be an "exchange of views, a talk, a conversation about how each of us views the problems of the area" and not "a matter of formal negotiation at all."

Despite reports to the contrary,

there was only "a passing reference" to the Middle East last week when U.S. and Soviet delegations headed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva, a State Department official said.

Other sources said arrangements for discussions on the Middle East had been moving in a separate channel from the Geneva talks.

The two countries held an unannounced round of high-level discussions last year concerning the war between Iran and Iraq. These talks, at a time when military tension and the threat of escalation between the regional powers was high, involved meetings between Mr. Shultz and Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin in Washington, and Mr. Gromyko and Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman in Moscow.

U.S. officials later described these discussions as an exchange of information that seemed useful to both sides in a high-risk situation.

Such discussions were held frequently in the mid-1970s, when the United States and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen of the Geneva conference that aimed at a comprehensive Middle East solution, but they have only rarely been held in the past several years.

The Soviet Union is expected to use the new talks to push for an international conference on the Middle East, which the United States continues to reject.

Among the topics likely to figure in new talks, a State Department official said, are Arab-Israeli questions such as the situation in Lebanon and Soviet support for Syria, the Iran-Iraq war, Libya, and perhaps Afghanistan.

The most likely U.S. participant in the discussions is Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, the State Department's senior Middle East expert.

State Department sources said the time, place and other details about the talks had not been established.

Weinberger Says Space Defense Needs Backup

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposed space defense against nuclear missiles, if deployed, would have to be backed up by anti-aircraft radar installations and planes to protect North America against bombers, according to Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

Mr. Weinberger said Wednesday in an interview that such a continental air defense system, largely abandoned 10 years ago as obsolete in an era of quick-flying offensive missiles, should be restored to assure that protection against nuclear attack was "thoroughly reliable."

The defense secretary declined to speculate about the ultimate cost of reconstructing a system to defend against relatively slow-flying bombers and cruise missiles that might be able to slip under an anti-missile shield.

However, James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary who was asked about Mr. Weinberger's remarks, estimated that rebuilding and sustaining such a system of radar installations and planes would cost \$50 billion a year.

The Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said Thursday that the Defense Department did not plan any "crash program or bolt out of the blue" to build up North American air defenses immediately. But he said the Pentagon would continue its gradual efforts to restore U.S. air defenses.

He disputed Mr. Schlesinger's cost estimate for an anti-bomber defense as "far too high."

Mr. Weinberger also asserted Wednesday that the level of military spending now being endorsed by Republican leaders in Congress would do "major injury" to the national security and "prevent" achievement of an arms control treaty with the Soviet Union.

He was responding to a growing consensus among congressional Republicans that Congress would agree to no more than 5 percent or 4 percent growth in the military budget after an increase to compensate for inflation adjustments.

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Reagan have said that they will ask Congress for a budget that adds about 6 percent after inflation.

Mr. Weinberger, who is known as a tenacious advocate of his military budget, insisted Wednesday that growth of 4 percent would mean "serious" cuts in weaponry and would convince the Soviet Union that it did not have to bargain seriously at forthcoming arms control talks.

He added that because of the long time needed to negotiate arms treaties, it was "doubtful" that any agreement would be achieved in time to lead to savings in the military budget for the fiscal year 1986, which begins in October.

Asked whether, in the event of an arms treaty with the Soviet Union, he would recommend budget reductions for future years, Mr. Weinberger said: "If the present

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New Leaders In Congress Challenge MX Arms Budget

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In one of the sharpest attacks on the Pentagon budget from the new Republican leadership of the Senate, Alan K. Simpson, the assistant majority leader, has warned that some major weapons systems might have to be cut to help achieve a \$50-billion reduction in the 1986 federal deficit.

Senator Simpson urged freezing military spending in the 1986 budget at the current level.

At the same time, Les Aspin, the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, questioned Wednesday the value of continued spending on the MX missile.

He warned the Reagan administration that Congress would not "just rubber-stamp the administration's arms requests because there are arms talks going on."

Representative Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, has backed the administration on funding the MX missile.

He suggested Wednesday that the MX has less bargaining leverage in arms talks now because of Moscow's evidently greater worry about strategic defense research.

"What should we do with the MX now that it is no longer central to the negotiations?" he asked.

However, Representative Aspin stopped short of advocating that the missile program be canceled.

Senator Barry Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona and new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has already urged President Ronald Reagan to give up on the MX.

Representative Aspin's comments at the Carnegie Foundation, his first public speech since becoming committee chairman, was in response to an appeal for MX funding made last week by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz urged continued spending on MX and the Reagan administration's proposed \$26-billion space-defense research program, to ensure progress in arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Senator Simpson, explaining that the Senate leadership was intent on cutting about \$20 billion from the administration's proposed Pentagon budget, asserted that reductions announced by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger were not real cutbacks because the Pentagon was still getting all the major weapons systems and other programs it wants.

Although Mr. Weinberger still wants about 10 percent real growth in military spending, a senior White House official suggested that a compromise that held growth to 3 or 4 percent but kept the MX missile program alive might be acceptable.

However, Senator Simpson argued Wednesday for sharper cuts by freezing military spending in the 1986 budget at the current level.

"Obviously to do that, there may have to be votes on elimination of various systems," he said. "We're going to have to be down to the elimination of systems and maybe even a more dramatic approach than that, and that is to say, you know, we may have to break that contract."

The Wyoming Republican, a past supporter of major military weapons systems, criticized the Pentagon tactic of asserting that procurement of weapons systems and other multiyear projects could not be interrupted.

"It might be better to assess the damages under the contract, have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

UN Official Tells Israel Lebanese Doubt Pullout

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Brian E. Urquhart, a United Nations undersecretary for special political affairs, told senior Israeli officials Thursday that the Lebanese and Syrian governments still had doubts about Israel's intention to withdraw fully from south Lebanon.

Senior Israeli officials said they responded to Mr. Urquhart that the Lebanese and Syrians were out of touch with the reality of what Israel intends to do. They warned that if Lebanon and Syria did not take control of the areas Israel plans to evacuate by Feb. 18, there would be chaos and killings between the Lebanese communities — for which the Israelis said they would not be responsible.

Mr. Urquhart, who spoke here after visits to Damascus and Beirut, met separately with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to brief them on his conversations with Syrian and Lebanese leaders. He heard essentially the same response from all three, Israeli officials said.

According to Israeli defense sources, Mr. Urquhart said that the Lebanese still were demanding a "comprehensive and detailed" Israeli timetable for the withdrawal from Lebanon. The Syrians and Lebanese apparently were concerned that the Israelis would make just a token pullback in western Lebanon and establish a new defense line.

The Israelis said the general impression they got from listening to Mr. Urquhart was that the Lebanese, and probably the Syrians, were surprised by the Israeli decision to withdraw from Lebanon in three stages over the next six to nine months, and were stalling while they figured out how to respond.

A senior Israeli official who took part in the discussions said: "We told Mr. Urquhart to tell the Lebanese: 'Look, boys, we have taken a unilateral decision. We are out of this chunk of Lebanon by the 18th of February. After that, the question of how you will protect the lives of the people there is between you and the United Nations.' This is no joke. We are leaving."

"We asked Mr. Urquhart to please go and tell them to them," the official added.

The officials said Israeli military officers will return to the talks being held with Lebanese officers at Naqurah, Lebanon, on Monday in order to personally inform the Lebanese of their decision in as detailed and comprehensive manner as possible. Afterward, they will hold the Lebanese responsible for anything that happens after the withdrawal.

■ Beirut Barricades Cleared
The Lebanese Army and rival militias, ordered by the government to restore law and order to Beirut, began clearing the city center of earth barriers and barricades Thursday, United Press International reported earlier from Beirut.

Army officers and militia representatives supervised the cleanup by bulldozers and trucks, which began lifting the tons of debris from the Christian and Moslem sides of the Green Line, witnesses said.

The move, part of the government's agreement with Beirut's rival militias, is meant to end months of anarchy and outbreaks of violence in the capital.

The witnesses said that while an initial early-morning clearing attempt was held up by "arguments on how many feet of barricade should be removed first," high-level contacts allowed work to get under way.

■ Finance ministers meeting in Washington are not expected to agree to joint action on the dollar, sources say.

■ The business-class airline passenger being taken for a ride? Roger Collis looks at the problem in the first installment of For Fun and Profit, a weekly column focusing on the problems and pleasures of traveling for business.

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Cold Drops New Surprise On Europe

PARIS — Europe's cold spell continued to bite hard Thursday in the north of the Continent.

There were blizzards in Britain, record low temperatures in Paris and a smog alert in the industrial Ruhr region of West Germany. But southern Europe started to thaw out.

At least 12 more deaths were reported, pushing the number of victims of the Arctic spell to well over 300.

In Brussels, three persons died after a series of gas explosions due to frozen pipes destroyed four houses. A 3-year-old child and an elderly woman were killed Wednesday in Brussels in a similar gas explosion.

In France, a man in his 70s fell in his garden and froze to death, and an elderly woman died in bed from the cold.

In Britain, thousands of people were stranded by rail strikes, called in sympathy with the 10-month coalminers' strike, or they were engulfed in blizzards in the country's deepest freeze in more than 20 years.

Italy and Yugoslavia, however, reported milder weather. Heavy rain since the weekend



In Brighton, England, swimmers walked down the snow-covered beach Thursday for the lunchtime swim that members of the group take every day of the year.

cleared streets in Rome of snow and ice while temperatures were back to normal in Naples.

Deep snow continued to hamper flights from airports in northern Italy, and several roads were blocked by avalanches in the Dolomite province of Trento. Eighteen people have died in weather-related accidents in Italy in recent days.

Forecasters in Spain, where more than 40 people have died, said the cold would soon give way to warmer, rainy weather.

In Yugoslavia, where 19 peo-

ple have died from the cold, temperatures rose for the third consecutive day. Rescue teams cut their way through snowdrifts to free scores of towns and villages cut off for up to two weeks.

The temperature in Paris fell overnight Wednesday to minus 14 centigrade (7 Fahrenheit), a record for Jan. 17.

In West Germany, officials alerted the five million inhabitants of the industrial Ruhr when a layer of warm air above the cold belt trapped noxious fumes and caused a build-up of smog.

Threats, Priest's Beating Are Described by Pole

TORUN, Poland — The driver for Father Jerzy Popieluszko said Thursday that the priest's kidnapping at gunpoint by three security policemen seemed like a "gangster attack."

Waldemar Chrostowski, who jumped out of the abductors' car as it sped off with Father Popieluszko in the trunk, described the kidnapping in detail during the trial of the three officers accused of killing the priest. Their superior is also on trial, accused of instigating and covering up the killing.

Mr. Chrostowski said a gun was held at his head as Father Popieluszko was forced into the trunk. The priest shouted, "Why are you treating me like this? How can you do this to me?" before being put in the trunk, Mr. Chrostowski said.

"I heard a noise," he said. "There was a hollow sound like somebody thumping a bag of flour with a club."

He added: "I knew something terrible had happened and Father Popieluszko was either knocked senseless or killed."

Mr. Chrostowski gave his evidence on the 14th day of the trial of Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski and Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, who are accused of killing Father Popieluszko, and Colonel Adam Piatruszka, who was their superior in the Interior Ministry.

All four have been stripped of their rank and could face the death sentence. The three junior officers have claimed in testimony that the killing was unintentional and that they believed the attack had high-level approval. Father Popieluszko was a prominent supporter of the banned trade union, Solidarity.

Mr. Chrostowski gave this account of the kidnapping: He drove the priest to the northern town of Bydgoszcz to preach Oct. 19, the day of the kidnapping. When they left to drive back to Warsaw, after dark, they were chased at speeds of up to 100 kilometers (62 miles) an hour by a car driving with its bright headlights on. He told Father Popieluszko: "He must be crazy. He is blinding me."

The priest told him to slow down, and the car following flashed its lights. Their car was overtaken and stopped in a forest near Torun, 120 miles northwest of Warsaw. A man in a police uniform told Mr. Chrostowski he would be given an alcohol test.

He was taken to the second car, where he was handcuffed. One of the men in the car told its driver: "Here's a gun. It's loaded. Don't let

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'Neighborhood for Sale' Signs Change U.S. Suburbs

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Already surrounded on three sides by new office buildings, the owners of 144 homes in a neighborhood north of Atlanta gradually concluded that the quiet, suburban atmosphere that had drawn them there was gone forever.

So they banded together into a corporation, and last month sold the 85.5-acre (34.5-hectare) parcel for \$35 million to developers who propose to build an office complex.

The sale amounted to about \$225,000 for the owners of each home, and pending final approval of rezoning for the project, most residents will collect nearly twice the appraised value of their houses.

As with similar transactions in suburbs of Houston and Washington, D.C., the sale of the neighborhood in Atlanta is part of a trend that, urban specialists say, is reshaping the landscape of many U.S. metropolitan areas.

As clusters of high-density office, retail and housing developments take root outside city centers, they are threatening to overrun

residential districts and besiege them with noise and congestion.

As the pace of commercial development drives up land values, homeowners in some of these hot real estate pockets are recognizing the value of banding together to market their neighborhoods as one parcel. In the past year, at least four subdivisions north of Atlanta have used this tactic to negotiate sales to developers at prices double and sometimes triple those on the residential sales market.

"We were in a losing battle trying to stop the development and deal with the traffic," said W. William Harness, a lawyer who helped organize those who owned the 144 homes near Atlanta, structures 10 to 30 years old and valued at \$70,000 to more than \$150,000. "The tough part was finally convincing everyone that it was in all of our best interests to sell out together rather than get picked off one by one by some developer."

"What seems to be happening is that homeowners who once fought development are now banding together and saying, 'Since we can't stop it, let's make some hay out of

bad situation,'" said James P. Gaines, director of real estate research for the Rice Center, an urban research institute at Rice University in Houston.

In Arlington, Virginia, for example, where intense commercial development along the route of the Washington Metro rapid-transit line has driven up land values, the owners of 22 homes agreed this month to sell their six acres as one parcel for about \$10 million. A Maryland developer plans to build a high-rise retail and apartment complex on the land.

Near Houston, 57 property owners in Meyerland, an upper-middle-income neighborhood southwest of the city, won a state court decision last month allowing them to proceed with selling their properties as a block to an adjoining shopping center. Other residents had sought to prevent the sale.

Some homeowners in Atlanta say they resent the trend toward selling, contending that it accelerates destabilization of the area.

"This kind of activity implies a total lack of planning," said William F. Tlghman, head of a suburban homeowners' group that

has opposed rezoning of residential property for commercial development. "Whatever happens becomes totally dependent on the whim of the market and development interests."

But Christopher B. Leinberger, an official with Robert Charles Lesser & Co., a California-based real estate research concern, said that as developers become more interested in converting established, low-density residential areas into high-density commercial property, homeowners will be more likely to seek to consolidate their properties into blocks for sale.

Atlanta developers say they welcome the trend because it expedites the purchase of land.

"It made our life simpler," said Gary Arnold, an official with Albright Development of Dallas, which, along with Cadillac Fairview Urban Development, also of Texas, plans to develop an office complex on the 85.5-acre property. "I don't know if we would have had the time or patience to

approach every homeowner individually."

Bonn Pledges Funds For U.S. Space Station

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The West German government has agreed to contribute \$900 million over the next decade to participate in a U.S.-led program to set up a permanently manned space station.

The decision Wednesday came in response to President Ronald Reagan's appeal, made a year ago, for Europe, Japan and Canada to join the United States in funding and building the \$8 billion Columbus space-station project. Italy, France and Britain are expected to announce their intentions by the end of the month.

If all goes according to plan, the manned laboratory and observation craft would be launched into space in 1992, the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America.

Heinz Riesenhuber, West Germany's minister for research and technology, said that the planned cooperation in space between Europe and the United States carried great political and economic significance for transatlantic relations.

He said that during a review phase over the next two years, detailed contracts must be negotiated with the United States to ensure that European countries in the program earn a fair return on their investments.

The Bonn government sees its participation in the venture as an important way of gaining access to space-based technology as well as experience in developing orbiting stations that could reap commercial benefits.

U.S. restrictions on the transfer of technology, ostensibly to prevent the Soviet Union from acquiring sensitive goods or information from third countries, have irked the European allies. They fear that such limits are hindering development of their own high technology sectors.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government sees the prospect of close cooperation on the space station as a way to obligate the United States to share complete access to important space research data.

West German and Italian companies are planning to develop a special laboratory module that would plug into the main body of the U.S.-built space station. It would be used by scientists to conduct experiments in the zero gravity and vacuum conditions of space. Several drug and manufacturing companies here have expressed interest in such experiments.

Besides the potential economic dividends, the Kohl government sees the project as a way to fortify bonds within the Western alliance.

The venture has evoked some controversy. Some scientists are skeptical about the need for a manned space station and contend that robots could conduct more efficiently the kind of work envisioned in the project.

Europe's previous involvement in a U.S. space project was seen as less than successful. European countries spent \$750 million in 1973 to underwrite Spacelab yet failed to win much in the way of research benefits.

Another argument against European cooperation with the U.S. program is that it exhausts funds that some politicians say should be earmarked exclusively for projects that foster Europe's own capabilities in space.

Mr. Riesenhuber said Wednesday that Bonn would contribute nearly \$500 million to development of a more powerful and versatile Ariane rocket, built mainly by France, to make Europe more independent in space travel by the 1990s.

But Mr. Riesenhuber said that West Germany would not be able to afford a major investment in the French space shuttle project known as Hermes.

He said the concept of a European space shuttle was "very interesting" but that Bonn's involvement in the space station and an upgraded Ariane rocket precluded participation in a third costly space program.



Two Thai soldiers guard a bridge linking Aranyaprathet, Thailand, and Cambodia. The bridge, which had served as a major crossing point, was damaged by brush fire.

Khmer Rouge Said to Attack Vietnamese

The Associated Press

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been attacking Vietnamese positions in Cambodia along National Highway 5 opposite this Thai border town in the past week, Thai military sources said Thursday.

About 500 Khmer Rouge troops of the 474th Division burned bridges and attacked Vietnamese bases in the areas of Sisophon and Mongkol Borey, along the national highway in the northwestern Cambodian province of Battambang, the sources said.

Two guerrillas were reported killed and nine wounded in six days of sporadic fighting, and part of the guerrilla force retreated to bases in the south after the Vietnamese responded with heavy weapons, they said.

Fighting has died down in the past few days after Vietnamese forces overran several resistance camps along the Thai-Cambodian border in their most powerful offensive since invading Cambodia in late 1978.

A Thai military source also said Vietnamese troops fired several dozen rounds from light arms into a Thai village seven and a half miles (12 kilometers) north of Aranyaprathet late Wednesday, but no casualties were reported. It was not known why the Vietnamese opened fire, the source said.

International aid officials, meanwhile, reported that the Thais will move 62,000 refugees from an evacuation site called Red Hill to the Khao-I-Dang refugee holding center, deeper inside Thailand, in the next few days.

Melanesians Say Visit Won't Affect Their Goals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — President François Mitterrand left Thursday for New Caledonia, but Melanesians said his visit would have no effect on their attempt to win total independence from France.

Mr. Mitterrand was expected to make one undiscovered stop on the 12,500-mile (20,250-kilometer) journey before landing Saturday morning in New Caledonia for a 24-hour visit to promote a referendum for independence. He was accompanied by Interior Minister Pierre Joxe, according to a statement from the Elysée Palace in Paris.

Officials in New Caledonia said Mr. Mitterrand would make several visits by helicopter to the interior of the Pacific territory, visit city hall in Nouméa and meet with the territorial government.

Settlers who oppose the independence movement planned to festoon Nouméa with French flags and stage "dignified" protests to show their desire to "stay with France."

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the Melanesian group's "provisional government" installed Dec. 1, refused comment on the visit. Mr. Tjibaou met Thursday for 75 minutes with Edgard Pisani, the special French envoy who has drafted a plan for independence "in association with France."

Earlier this week, Mr. Tjibaou rejected the plan, which proposed a referendum in July to decide whether the territory should become independent at the beginning of 1986.

Hopes for the proposal began to waver after the shooting deaths Saturday of two Melanesians, or Kanak, separatists by French police. Mr. Tjibaou has called the deaths assassinations and alleged complicity by the island's senior civil and police officials.

Mr. Mitterrand announced his visit Wednesday night in a televised interview and said he wanted to persuade Melanesians and white settlers to accept the Pisani referendum as a means of protecting the fundamental interests of both groups.

"The president of the republic is welcome in all parts of the French territory, and I dare to hope he will understand the ferocious determination of the majority of Caledonians to remain French," said Dick Ukeiwe, president of the territorial government.

But the Kanaks said they would not welcome Mr. Mitterrand. "His visit is meaningless," said a spokesman for the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front. "We want sovereignty."

At least 19 people have died since mid-November in a struggle between native Melanesians seeking independence and settlers, most of them of European origin, who want France to continue governing the island, as it has since 1853. Melanesians are known locally as Kanaks.

In Paris, French commentators described Mr. Mitterrand's decision to visit New Caledonia as a throw of the dice that, if successful, could turn the tide of his fortunes at the halfway point in his seven-year term.

Guy Claissé, editor of the daily Le Matin, said that New Caledonia could turn into a "mortal trap" for Mr. Mitterrand just when he hopes to rebuild his popularity.

Serge July, editor of the leftist daily Liberation, said Mr. Mitterrand's journey was the riskiest of all his foreign trips, including those to Beirut and to the French Basque country.

He said that Mr. Mitterrand might face the kind of humiliation that greeted a Socialist prime minister, Guy Mollet, in Algeria in 1956, when European settlers pelted him with tomatoes. (AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Apologizes to Poles for Program

WARSAW (AP) — The United States has formally apologized to Poland for a Radio Free Europe broadcast that implied similarities between the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Adolf Hitler. U.S. officials said Thursday.

The U.S. chargé d'affaires in Warsaw, John R. Davis, delivered an apology to the Polish Foreign Ministry on Wednesday. American officials said. In Washington, the State Department said the United States government dissociated itself from the broadcast.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the Jan. 7 program raised questions about the sincerity of U.S. efforts to improve relations with Poland. He said the U.S.-funded radio station broadcast a purported Hitler speech and dedicated it to General Jaruzelski.

'Blueprint' of AIDS Virus Found

WASHINGTON (WP) — U.S. and French scientists, in separate research projects, have uncovered genetic blueprints for the virus that causes AIDS, a major finding that is expected to assist basic studies of the disease as well as help efforts to detect, prevent and treat it.

The U.S. project was a collaborative effort by the National Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School and two commercial laboratories. "This is a significant step forward in understanding how the virus works," Dr. Robert Gallo, head of the National Cancer Institute laboratory in Washington that discovered the AIDS virus last spring, said Wednesday. Dr. William Haseltine of Harvard's Dana Farber Cancer Institute said: "Now we see the face of the enemy. We have the complete blueprint for the modus operandi of the virus."

Zia Opens Vote to More Ex-Politicians

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq decided Thursday to allow more former politicians to take part in next month's general election. He lifted banning orders against 74 people, mainly supporters of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister who was executed by the Zia regime.

The announcement was made after politicians pressed General Zia for more concessions following the removal of long-standing disqualifications that opened the way for most leading officials from Pakistan's banned political parties to contest the poll.

His decision did not cover a small group of former politicians who had been barred from political life by tribunals set up to investigate malpractices during Mr. Bhutto's term in power.

Poll Shows Backing for United Europe

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Just over half the European Community's 270 million inhabitants support European unification and almost six of 10 think community membership is a "good thing," according to a public opinion poll published by the community's Executive Commission.

The poll, published Thursday, was carried out by professional interviewers in October in the homes of almost 10,000 Europeans aged 15 and over in all 10 member states. For the first time since the poll was started 11 years ago, a question was asked about "forming a united states of Europe."

Fifty-two percent replied that it would be a good idea, while 22 percent replied negatively. But opinions varied greatly from country to country. Up to 7 of 10 respondents in Luxembourg, Italy, France, Greece, Belgium and West Germany favored the idea. There was a smaller majority in the Netherlands and Italy, but the majority in Britain and Denmark said "no."

Reagan Seeks Report on Wallenberg

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan urged Moscow on Thursday to provide a "complete accounting" of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Hungary 40 years ago, in Soviet custody, after having helped to save thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps.

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," Mr. Reagan said in a written statement. "The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man. And the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

Sweden considers Mr. Wallenberg officially alive "until evidence is provided to the contrary." The Swedish Foreign Office has said. A Soviet statement in 1957 said Mr. Wallenberg died 10 years earlier in a Moscow prison, apparently of a heart attack. Prisoners released from the Soviet Union have said, however, that he was alive as late as the 1970s.

Solomon Islands Elections Overturned

HONIARA, Solomon Islands (Reuters) — The Solomon Islands' high court has ruled that two cabinet ministers and an opposition member of Parliament were elected illegally. It found irregularities in October's voting and threw out the results in three districts.

The court ruled that Finance Minister George Kejoa, Health and Medical Services Minister George Ngumi and an opposition member, David Kausimae, should lose their seats. The court said that election officers in the three districts put voters' names on the ballots and failed to ensure a secret ballot.

Swiss Deny Asylum to Soviet Detainee

BERN (Reuters) — Switzerland has rejected a request for political asylum made by a Soviet soldier detained in Switzerland for two years after being captured by Afghan guerrillas, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The soldier, Yuri Povarnitsin, was one of 11 Soviet fighters captured in Afghanistan who have been held in a Swiss military detention center under an agreement by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the guerrillas and the Swiss, Soviet and Afghan governments.

The spokesman said the Federal Office for Police Affairs had rejected Mr. Povarnitsin's request because desertion from the army was insufficient reason for granting refugee status. However, he added, the soldier can appeal the decision and can live and work in Switzerland with a renewable one-year residence permit.

For the Record

An earthquake jolted large areas of southeastern Yugoslavia on Thursday but authorities said no damage or casualties were reported. Seismologists said the tremor was centered in the Strait of Otranto or in eastern Albania. (UPI)

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch of Norway arrived Thursday in Budapest, the Hungarian news agency MTI said. Norwegian officials said he would discuss the U.S.-Soviet agreement to resume arms talks as well as trade links between Norway and Hungary. (Reuters)

A Spanish industrialist was kidnapped Thursday in the northern Spanish town of Astasu. Officials said they believed militant Basque separatists forced Angel Urteaga into a car before fleeing. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will visit Washington Feb. 20 for talks with President Ronald Reagan, her office said. (AP)

The jury deliberating Ariel Sharon's \$50-million libel suit against Time magazine in New York asked Thursday to review testimony about meetings the former Israeli defense minister had with northern Phalangists on the eve of a massacre of Palestinian refugees. (UPI)

Senator Jesse Helms has started mailing letters in his national campaign aimed at persuading one million conservatives to buy stock in CBS and take control of the television network, aides to the North Carolina Republican said Thursday. (UPI)

Three U.S. soldiers were killed and 16 injured at a U.S. Army base near Heilbronn in southern Germany when the first stage of a solid-fuel rocket of a Pershing-2 caught fire as it was being hoisted from its shipping container.

Mr. Biehle said the cause of the fire was unknown, but that a panel of specialists, including one from the Bundeswehr, or federal armed forces, was investigating.

Mr. Biehle said that the Pershing-2 system remained fully operational.

The U.S. Pentagon has said that it will not allow accidents involving Pershing-2s to be "brushed under the carpet" and will pursue the matter in parliament. He said Friday's incident was the fourth involving a Pershing-2 in one year.

Urban League Calls Status of Blacks 'Very Grim'

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The president of the National Urban League has characterized the social and economic status of black Americans as "very grim" and called on President Ronald Reagan to "take a handful of small steps that could begin to heal the breach between his administration and black people."

The president, John E. Jacob, on Wednesday released the organization's annual report on the status of the United States' 28 million blacks. The report continued the league's harsh criticism of Mr. Reagan, but suggested policies it said would change the administration's image as hostile to blacks.

Among steps recommended in the report were presidential support of a civil rights bill now before Congress, reappraisal of United States policy toward South Africa, a cooling of political statements

that blacks say are polarizing the races and a moratorium on budget cuts in programs that help the poor.

Mr. Jacob also said that black Americans were placing a "new emphasis" on defining their problems and devising their own solutions. But, he said, "Without government and the private sector fully involved, the cycle of pain and poverty will not be broken."

Mr. Jacob said Mr. Reagan should order his cabinet and government agency administrators to hold regular meetings with "leaders of the black community" and groups of volunteers.

"The purpose of such meetings would not be conventional political stroking, but a true dialogue between those who hold power and those whose constituents are so deeply affected by that power," said Mr. Jacob, who has been president of the 75-year-old public service organization for three years.

"Such meetings would replace polarization with dialogue and rhetoric with substance."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said he had no comment on the Urban League report because it had not been reviewed by the White House. When asked whether the president would meet with Mr. Jacob, Mr. Speakes said the president had not received any request for a meeting.

The report covered seven topics, including the black family, the implications of technology in urban school districts now heavily populated with racial minorities, elderly black Americans, blacks in the media, the labor movement, the problems of black financial institutions and the presidential candidacy in 1984 of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

"In virtually every area of life that counts, black people made strong progress in the 1960s, peaked in the 70s, and have been

sliding back ever since," Mr. Jacob said in an introduction to the report.

Citing employment as an example, the report said that in 1975, the black unemployment rate was 14.1 percent, almost double the white unemployment rate of 7.6 percent. But, at the end of 1984, black unemployment was at 16 percent, more than twice the 6.5 percent rate for whites.

Asked what level of unemployment would be acceptable for blacks, Mr. Jacob said, "Parity, the same level of unemployment as that for whites."

The report characterized the Reagan administration's attitude toward blacks as "deplorable," asserting that it had continually attacked affirmative action, sought to reverse civil rights gains for minorities through the Justice Department and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and had dragged its feet on voting rights legislation.

Ethnic Turks Said to Riot In Bulgaria

Reuters

SOFIA — Diplomatic sources in Bulgaria say violent disturbances followed official attempts to get ethnic Turks to assume Bulgarian names. The authorities deny that there have been any incidents.

According to accounts from several diplomatic sources this week, there have been casualties, including deaths, among Turks resisting police demands that they adopt Bulgarian first names.

In Ankara, officials said President Kenan Evren had appealed to the Bulgarian leader, Todor Zhivkov, to help ensure the freedom and legal rights of the Turkish minority. The officials said Mr. Zhivkov had replied through the Bulgarian Embassy in Ankara that he would look into the matter.

A deputy Bulgarian foreign minister, Ivan Ganev, said: "There have been no clashes. There is no reason for any clashes. There have been no victims. It is all slander."

Mr. Ganev estimated there were 400,000 to 500,000 ethnic Turks living in Bulgaria, which was once part of the Ottoman empire. Estimates from Turkey put the number at more than one million, out of a population of about nine million.

The diplomats said Bulgaria began the drive to get ethnic Turks to change their names about two months ago, mainly in southern mountain communities.

The sources said they could not put a figure on casualties. One said he had heard that as many as 40 were killed in a clash involving security forces near Momchilgrad. The report could not be confirmed.

The diplomats said Bulgarian police surrounded small communities at night and entered Turkish homes, demanding that Turks sign forms agreeing to adopt Bulgarian first names.

A diplomat said some ethnic Turks had gone on hunger strikes in protest.

Mr. Ganev, although emphatic in his denial that there had been clashes, defended Bulgaria's nationality policies. "We are just proud of the equality of rights that we extend to the Turkish population," he said. "We realize a sort of psychosis is created among relatives of this community in Turkey, but there are no grounds for such anxiety."

Kyprianou, Denktash Begin Talks on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

Turkey, high-level officials said Thursday.

Greece has protested earlier U.S. moves in that direction and would object to them in the future, the officials said.

Since the 1974 invasion and Turkey's continued occupation of northern Cyprus, the United States has maintained a proportion of 7 to 10 in military aid between Greece and Turkey. U.S. Defense Department budget requests that would in effect have altered the balance in Turkey's favor have always been reduced to the 7-to-10 ratio by Congress.

U.S. urging is said by informed Turkish and U.S. officials to have played an important role in persuading Ankara to make the concessions necessary for a possible Cyprus accord. Greek officials fear that the principal argument used by the United States was that a Cyprus settlement would make it possible to pass through Congress legislation by the Pentagon to significantly increase military assistance to Turkey.

An indication of Greek concern is the fact that the first major concessions by Ankara since the invasion were greeted in Greece less with satisfaction than with a proclamation of what the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu calls a new "national defense policy."

The policy, whose text remains secret, is posited on a view that Turkey, rather than the Soviet bloc, is Greece's principal potential enemy. Diplomats in Athens see in this an apparent inconsistency because of the membership of both Greece and Turkey in NATO, which views the Soviet Union as the principal threat.

In actual disposition of forces, Greece has reflected a priority on warding off a potential menace from Turkey since 1974. The sudden elevation of this situation to a formally proclaimed policy was meant to be read as a warning to Turkey and, indirectly, to the United States.

Priest's Driver New Leaders in Congress Tells of Attack Challenge MX, Arms Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

him move. And if anything happens, shoot."

He was ordered not to turn his head but saw the driver, Mr. Pelkala, watching as Father Popieluszko was seized, and reacting "with disgust and something like tension."

When the kidnappers drove off, with Mr. Chrostowski in the front seat, one of the men brandished a rope at him and said: "Here you have a little rope so that you don't shout your head off on your last journey."

Mr. Chrostowski jumped from the car as it passed another vehicle. "I slid, rolled over, and when I stopped rolling I jumped up. One of the handcuffs sprang open."

He went to a nearby building where an ambulance was called. It took him to the home of a Torun priest, Josef Nowakowski, to whom he told his story.

Mr. Chrostowski said of the kidnappers: "I knew it was a gangster attack and there was no way to talk with them. I had to regard them as gangsters. I knew I could only save myself by staying calm."

He was taken later to an Interior Ministry hospital, where he was treated for severe bruises and an ankle injury.

the legal aspects of rescission and termination, and pay the damages and step away from the system instead of falling for this old play. "You can't stop now," he said.

Pressed to cite weapons systems, Senator Simpson said that the B-1 bomber and MX missile were being studied for elimination. He said the MX "already perilously close" to being canceled before the latest budget-cutting push.

The determining factor, he suggested, should be the assessment of which weapons systems have the most leverage with Moscow in the arms talks. "We're going to have to look closely at what Shultz is telling us, what is that makes an impression on them with regard to our systems."

"If it's the Strategic Defense Initiative, then obviously we're going to have that thing, and to do that, we're going to have to unfund some other things," Senator Simpson said.

In a challenge to other senators to accept an austerity approach to the Pentagon budget, he supported a proposal by Senator Goldwater that some military bases and training facilities be closed.

■ Weinberger Pleas for Budget Secretary Weinberger pleaded with House Republican leaders

Herald Tribune

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Hart Sees Gromyko, Says Moscow Wants Early Talks on Arms

By Celestine Bohlen

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in his first meeting with a U.S. legislator since last week's arms talks in Geneva, told Senator Gary Hart on Thursday that he hoped U.S. negotiators would move directly to "concrete proposals" when the two sides resume arms negotiations.

In a brief interview outside the Kremlin where he spent two hours with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Hart said the Soviet foreign minister emphasized that the arms talks should begin "sooner rather than later," but not if it sooner leads to generalities.

Mr. Hart, a Colorado Democrat, lost the Democratic presidential primaries to Walter F. Mondale in 1984. His reception by Mr. Gromyko and other Soviet officials indicates that the Russians are interested in his future political prospects.

An aide described the atmosphere at Thursday's meeting as "frank, businesslike and friendly." He said the meeting had been expected to last 30 to 45 minutes.

Senator Hart, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said much of his conversation with Mr. Gromyko centered on the coming arms negotiations agreed upon by Mr. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Geneva earlier this month.

Mr. Gromyko reiterated the Soviet position "in terms virtually identical" to statements made during an interview on Soviet television last Sunday, Mr. Hart said.

"There may have been some nuances," said Mr. Hart, but he would not elaborate.

The Russians have made it clear that their top priority in the proposed three-part talks is to halt the U.S. development of space-based weapons.

Neither the date nor the site for the talks has been set, Mr. Gromyko told the senator that he hoped the dialogue over timing and loca-

tion did not go on "overly long" and that both sides would be ready with specific proposals.

Mr. Hart said he and Mr. Gromyko also discussed issues of compliance in arms control and on human rights. The senator said he stressed U.S. concerns about human rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

"I was more concerned with individuals than debating generalities," he said.

He said that Mr. Gromyko, while objecting to outside interference in internal Soviet affairs, said his staff would investigate the cases.

Human rights were also stressed in a series of meetings between Soviet officials and a group of U.S. congressmen, who were in Moscow this week on a parliamentary exchange.

Headed by Representative Tom Lantos, a California Democrat, the group said they told Soviet officials that the United States was not ready to accept "detente without a human face."

Mr. Hart, ending a 10-day European tour, is in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, and the U.S.A. and Canada Institute.

Reagan Call to Soviet

President Ronald Reagan challenged the Soviet Union on Thursday to put aside rhetoric and support steps to reduce tensions in Europe, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan, in a written statement on the Jan. 29 resumption of East-West disarmament talks in Stockholm, said the Russians had yet to respond to a "spirit of practicality, fairness and compromise" displayed by the West.

"They have yet to join the majority of participants who favor a serious, practical approach to developing meaningful confidence-building measures," he said after meeting with James Goodby, the chief U.S. delegate to the talks.



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Nicaraguan Leaders Promote Dialogue With U.S.

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua says peace negotiations in Central America are achieving nothing because the only policy the United States has is to "liquidate this revolution."

Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's minister of the interior, said in a separate interview Tuesday that the United States has legitimate security interests in the Caribbean region.

"We could come to an understanding," Mr. Borge said, "that there would never be any foreign military bases here, there would never be strategic weapons here, there would never be strategic

weapons even in a conventional sense."

Mr. Ortega, in his first interview since his inauguration Jan. 10, said that a "normalization" of relations with the United States was vital to Nicaragua, that there was no other basis for peace and stability in his country.

But normalization is impossible, Mr. Ortega said, until three conditions are met:

First, the "contras," the rebel forces fighting his government with U.S. assistance, must be defeated.

Second, the United States must be persuaded "through dialogue" that military action against the Sandinist government will solve no problems.

And, third, the United States

must abandon "neo-colonial" policies and attitudes toward Nicaragua and all of Central America.

"Neo-colonialism" as a policy, Mr. Ortega said, was inherited by the Reagan administration from previous U.S. administrations, both liberal and conservative. Since the 19th century, he said, the United States has intervened in Central American affairs.

Mr. Ortega and several of his colleagues in the Sandinist-dominated government proclaim themselves Marxist-Leninists.

But ideology, he said, has nothing to do with present U.S. policies. "Any government of the right or of the left," he said, "becomes an enemy of the United States if it is opposed to neo-colonialism."

The Sandinist definition of neo-

colonialism is the assertion by the United States of a right to intervene in the affairs of Central America because of its geographical proximity and because of the historical precedent first enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine of 1823.

Mr. Borge elaborated on the possibilities of "normalized" relations with the United States. "The North American interest is that Nicaragua should not constitute a danger to the U.S.," he said.

"We could make a deal on military advisers," he continued. "We could discuss matters related to our supposed aid" to guerrillas in El Salvador.

"We could talk about the U.S. theory of the export of revolution

and assure them there is not the slightest possibility of exporting our revolution" to other Central American countries, he said.

"All we expect in exchange is that they should respect us and not meddle in our affairs," he said.

"They can have an opinion. They can criticize. But they have no right to impose their opinions."

Mr. Borge said it would be "an incredible step forward" if President Reagan would visit Nicaragua and "if we could meet him and look him in the eye."

"Despite his ideology and historic tendencies and his concrete interests as a representative of the conservatives, if he just caught a glimpse of Nicaragua—that would contribute to change."

Show Dog Faces New Kind of Trial

Owner Disputes Charge That Animal Killed Her Mother

By James Risen

LOS ANGELES TIMES SERVICE
BIRMINGHAM, Michigan —

Groomed at least four hours a day, pampered by his owners, King Boots has led a glorious life, on the international show dog circuit, on the covers of dog magazines and in the confines of the Charles and Kathryn Schwab home.

But this success cannot obscure the brutal questions now being raised: Is King Boots a killer? Did the 100-pound (45-kilo) purebred Old English sheepdog, which has won more prizes than any other of its breed in the United States, maul and kill Gertrude Monroe, Mrs. Schwab's 87-year-old mother, by biting her six to eight times around the neck and head, simply because she got in his way?

The city of Birmingham, an affluent Detroit suburb where the Schwabs live, thinks he did. It has impounded King Boots and plans to destroy the animal.

But the Schwabs argue that Mrs. Monroe died of a heart attack on Dec. 19, when she tried to get up from her chair. They say Boots only

bit her once on the neck because she fell on top of the dog while he was sleeping. They have filed suit against the city to prevent Boots' destruction.

Birmingham's attorney, Jon Kingsepp, charged that "this dog attacked this woman, and when the city finds a vicious dog, something has to be done. We have to protect society."

But Richard Selik, an attorney hired by the Schwabs, says "the question is whether the dog was provoked. The evidence shows that this is not a vicious dog."

What has followed is the King Boots trial, scheduled to conclude this week in the court of Michigan District Judge Edward Sosnik.

It has taken on all the trappings of a major murder trial, with local television and newspaper coverage, a court packed with spectators and friends of the family, and medical testimony from pathologists. One doctor pretended to be the dog in a courtroom re-enactment of the incident.

Mrs. Schwab, whose husband owns a foundry, testified that she

saw her mother fall and hit her head on a wall before falling on the sleeping dog, which then bit her. Dr. Henry A. Kallet, a pathologist hired by the Schwabs, testified that the woman suffered a heart attack and was bitten by Boots only after she was lying face down on the floor.

Dr. Kallet agrees, however, that the bite ripped open the carotid artery in Mrs. Monroe's neck, accounting for the blood on the dog's mouth and around Mrs. Monroe's body found by paramedics called to the Schwab home.

The city's case is based on the testimony of Dr. William Brooks, Oakland County's medical examiner, who concluded that Mrs. Monroe died from being bitten at least six times on the head. He said he did not discover evidence of a heart attack or a stroke in the autopsy.

Another physician, Dr. David Marcus, said he found eight separate bites on Mrs. Monroe's body when it was brought to his hospital. He told the court that "the animal spent a significant amount of time on the back of the head and the neck" in mauling Mrs. Monroe.

As evidence of King Boots' previous behavior, a former maid in the Schwab home was called to testify. She said that Boots bit her on the head in August.

Mr. Kingsepp promises more evidence to prove the dog's guilt, while the Schwabs will make another attempt to save their pet, when King Boots' attorneys will call on "character" witnesses to testify about the dog's disposition.

They said they may appeal the case to a higher court if Judge Sosnik rules against the dog.

Witness Gives Ground on Westmoreland Figures

By M.A. Farber

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
NEW YORK — Lawyers for General William C. Westmoreland have attempted to show that, contrary to a 1982 CBS documentary, the general did not suppress higher estimates in 1967 for Vietcong "irregular" forces.

Samuel A. Adams, the former CIA analyst whose thesis of military "deception" underlies the broadcast that is the subject of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit, testified Wednesday under cross-examination that virtually the same figures that were said to have alarmed the general were, nonetheless, widely distributed by his command to U.S. intelligence agencies.

The numbers were "certainly similar," Mr. Adams acknowledged under questioning by David Dorson, a lawyer for General Westmoreland. However, he had testified earlier, those numbers were not ultimately used.

Mr. Adams, who served as a paid consultant to CBS and is now a defendant at the 14-week trial, took the stand last Thursday.

A key witness for CBS, he had testified on direct examination that General Westmoreland had imposed an arbitrary ceiling of 300,000 on reports of enemy strength in 1967, partly by masking the number of the political cadre and of such "irregular" forces as guerrillas and village self-defense units.

Mr. Adams, who took part in 1967 in a quarrel between the military and the CIA over the proper estimates for enemy strength, seemed uneasy under cross-examination. The prodigious memory he displayed on direct examination failed him a number of times as Mr. Dorson pursued apparent discrepancies between his testimony and other statements he has made.

For example, Mr. Adams had said last week that he first realized the CIA had "sold out" to lower estimates advanced by the military when he returned to Washington in September 1967 from a conference in Saigon. He said he had left the conference after two or three days.

But George Carver, Mr. Adams' former superior, had previously testified that Mr. Adams was aware in Saigon of the "compromise" between the CIA and the military.

And Wednesday, Mr. Dorson read excerpts from a book Mr. Adams has been writing in which he says that, on the night he learned of the agreement, he attended a party in Saigon and "pounded the table, cursed the military and drank too much."

The CBS documentary, "The Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," asserted that, to show progress in the war, the general's command engaged in a "conspiracy" to minimize the size and nature of the enemy, mainly by deleting the self-defense forces from the official military listing of enemy strength, known as the order of battle. It said that "critical" intelligence on the scope of enemy forces had been "suppressed and altered."

General Westmoreland contends that the broadcast defamed him by saying that, for political and public relations reasons, he had lied to President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He also denies that he had ignored reports by his intelligence officers of a large Vietcong presence in 1967 and of a higher rate of North Vietnamese infiltration than he had known.

The general testified that, when he ordered the removal of the self-

defense forces from the order of battle in the fall of 1967, it was because he had come to believe that those units were insignificant militarily and that their inclusion at a number much higher than used before would mislead Washington and the press.

The part-time self-defense forces, officially estimated until early 1967 at approximately 70,000, were considered thereafter to number around 120,000.

Malpractice Suits Set Records in U.S.

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
WASHINGTON — Americans are filing more than three times as many medical malpractice claims as they did 10 years ago, at the height of what was known as the "medical malpractice crisis," and are winning record settlements, the American Medical Association says in a report.

A second, internal report proposes several approaches to deal with the problem. A key proposal says that organized medicine must make a more concerted effort to find incompetent doctors and remove them from practice.

"We're going to be emphasizing this more stringently than has been the case before," an association official said.

Medical association and insurance industry statistics show that 16 malpractice claims were filed for

every 100 doctors in 1983, about 30 percent more than the year before. In 1975, fewer than five claims were filed for every 100 doctors.

The awards and settlements in malpractice suits "are breaking all records," the association said in its recent report. In each of the last few years, several hundred malpractice awards to patients have exceeded \$1 million.

An official with the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., which carries more medical malpractice policies than any other company, said, "We can see no change in this trend" of "dramatic" increase.

As a result, the internal report by the American Medical Association's board of trustees concludes that the problem is again "at a crisis stage."

The increasing numbers of malpractice claims are widely believed

to add significantly to the cost of health care nationwide.

Malpractice insurance policies can now cost individual physicians up to \$80,000 a year.

The value of awards to patients, the medical association said, totaled \$2 billion in 1983, up 33 percent in two years.

At the same time, when the association surveyed its members last year, 40 percent of them said they often ordered additional diagnostic tests and 27 percent said they prescribed additional treatments that they might not have ordered except for fear that they could be sued.

The total cost of all those additional tests and treatments, the association estimated, was \$15 billion to \$40 billion last year.

In the malpractice "crisis" of a decade ago, dozens of insurance companies simply stopped writing malpractice policies, leaving many doctors uninsured.

In response, government and organized medicine instituted a number of reforms.

But the report published by the AMA last month concludes that the campaign to reform the legal system in the 1970s "appears to have failed."

Weinberger Favors Backup To Space Defense System

(Continued from Page 1)

world conditions that we now see were to change drastically, then we would be able to change budget requests, of course."

But he added, "You can't budget unfilled hopes."

Mr. Weinberger's remarks on restoring an air defense network reflect a growing belief among military experts that Mr. Reagan's vision of a space-based shield against nuclear missiles would not be adequate to stop slower, low-flying bombers and cruise missiles.

The United States constructed a network of radar installations, intercepter aircraft and ground-to-air missiles in the 1950s to protect against a threat from Soviet nuclear-armed bombers.

As of 1960, according to a researcher at the private Center for Defense Information, the network included 2,700 intercepter planes and 4,400 surface-to-air missiles, as well as chains of radar installations across Canada, Alaska and Greenland.

But the network gradually deteriorated, and was reduced to a skeleton under Mr. Schlesinger in 1975.

Mr. Schlesinger argued that it was pointless to defend against bombers when there was no defense against much quicker intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs.

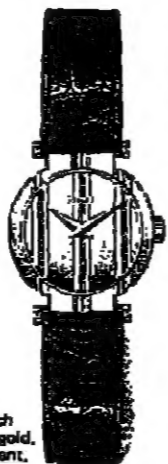
Instead, U.S. officials said, the defense against nuclear war would be the threat of devastating retaliation.

Mr. Reagan's goal of developing a space shield against nuclear missiles, known formally as the Strategic Defense Initiative and popularly termed "star wars," has revived interest among military planners in ways to stop bombers.

For example, Gerold Yonas, the scientist in charge of the five-year, \$26-billion Strategic Defense Initiative research program, recently told a symposium that an air defense network "would certainly be necessary" to plug leaks in the space shield.

Mr. Weinberger said any talk about cost was speculative. "All we know is that if we can get the system, it will be infinitely less than the cost of continuing the offensive systems," he added, referring to the buildup of nuclear arms.

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Donovan Trial Motion Denied by U.S. Judge

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A U.S. judge has denied an attempt by Raymond J. Donovan, the labor secretary, to have his trial moved from a state court in the Bronx to the federal level. Mr. Donovan is charged with larceny and filing false business reports.

The ruling was made Wednesday. Mr. Donovan's lawyers had argued that he should be tried in federal court to prevent state interference in federal affairs. They said that Mr. Donovan's indictment Sept. 24 forced him to take an unpaid leave from President Ronald Reagan's cabinet.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Escaping the Deficit Bog

The struggle to reduce America's budget deficit outlasts even the Karpov-Kasparov chess spectacular. But unlike that particular Moscow circus, Washington's contest may end up with everyone losing.

The job switch between Donald Regan and James Baker — these chessmen now move themselves — raises tremors as well as hope. Suppose Secretary Regan, even nearer to President Reagan than before, urges priority for his tax-reform proposals, rather than for the deficit reduction on which he has not always been so sound? Reform of the tangled tax law is less urgent than reducing the hole in the budget. If legislative action is not taken in the next few months, hopes of compressing the deficit will fade. In Congress, 1986 will usher in the biennial surrender of reason to rhetoric.

Fearing a fresh spate of suggestions that the deficit does not matter, let us recapitulate some of the reasons why it does.

America's economy depends on the level of its citizens' savings and its ability to invest them in productive — profitable — undertakings. The more these savings are sucked out of the private sector by public spending that cannot be financed by taxes, the less successful the economy will become. The public deficit now amounts to about 25 percent of private savings, a vastly higher proportion than in most times. It can only be financed by pulling savings from abroad, which is why interest rates in America have to stay high and the dollar is overvalued.

In anything but the short run, high interest rates can only depress the economy and reduce its efficiency. They discourage business from borrowing. The cheapest rate at which the best company can borrow is now around 11 percent, and company planners can no longer count on inflation wiping out this cost. In economic jargon, the real cost of borrowing is very high, even when tax breaks for some borrowers are considered.

The process debilitates the U.S. economy in another way. The continued inflow of foreign funds and the resulting overvalu-

ation of the dollar — it has risen about 50 percent in four years — make it impossible for American producers to maintain their exports. It also ensures that some foreigners make a killing in the U.S. market.

But what is bad for America is bad, on the whole, for the world. As the U.S. boom slows down, other countries ought to take up the running. But their freedom to do so, as the Federal Reserve Board's Paul Volcker points out, is limited by the weakness of their currencies against the dollar, which makes for inflation, and by the flight of their savings to America, which keeps their interest rates high. To this must be added the debt problem of developing countries. The position of these poorer countries is exacerbated because their debts are in dollars and because U.S. protectionism limits their ability to repay them out of exports.

U.S. budget deficits would be less harmful, for a time, if savings rose. But there is no good reason why they should. The supply-siders said they would when Mr. Reagan cut taxes in 1981. They did not.

Speed is of the essence. But the process may get bogged down in argument between the executive and legislative branches, Republicans and Democrats and — within the Republican ranks — the "new right" and the pragmatists. The advance confession that Mr. Reagan's budget proposals will fall short of the mark is profoundly disappointing. His apparent reliance on Republican senators to come up with something better sounds perilously near neglect of duty, and will not boost anyone's confidence.

It is not too late to get out of this bog. But we are reduced to the cynical approach. The president should not hesitate to break his election pledges, because they were mutually inconsistent. One cannot, as he pledged, cut the budget deficit to a reasonable size without either cutting spending on defense or social security, or raising taxes. Compromise, probably on all these promises, has to be accepted if the worst is not to happen.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Quiet Survivor: Bush Keeps on Jogging

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — During the recent shuffle of the Reagan cabinet and White House staff, little attention was paid to the fact that Vice President George Bush is still presiding almost invisibly down the hall from the Oval Office.

That is precisely the way he wants it. He says not a word even privately about the changes. He supports the president publicly on whatever his skipper does. He praises the old

Mr. Bush may have a chance to demonstrate his strengths, which are considerable.

boys who are going and the new boys who are coming, but remains the quiet survivor of the original Reagan White House team.

Looking to the future, that is to say to the next presidential election campaign (which has already started), the vice president is not only sitting quiet but sitting pretty.

He has established a confidential and trusting relationship with the president. The other influential White House advisers of the first term — Messrs. James Baker, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese — have moved on or moved out, and Mr. Bush gets along with Donald Regan, who will be chief of staff.

More important, all of the potential presidential candidates in 1988 in either party — former Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and Representative Jack Kemp of New York on the Republican side, and Governor Mario Cuomo of New York and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey on the Democratic side — Mr. Bush has more experience in the conduct of foreign affairs than any of them.

In addition to his service in the House of Representatives and as chairman of the Republican National Committee, he has headed the Central Intelligence Agency, served as envoy to China and to the United Nations and, as vice president, was a member of all the National Security Council committees on foreign and defense policy.

The chances are that the control of nuclear weapons and the control of budget and trade deficits will be the pressing questions of the second Reagan term. And with the secretaries of state and defense fussing with one another on these subjects, the president may have to turn increasingly to Mr. Bush, who is well liked in Congress, for the experience he will need.

Nevertheless, the vice president has two problems. He is too moderate for the Republican conservatives, who tend to dominate Republican presidential nominating conventions, and he has been so loyal to his conservative president's policies that the Republican moderates wonder what he really believes.

He is a Connecticut Yankee from Texas, a Yale man with a Dallas Cowboys stance who has not won enthusiastic support either place.

He worked tirelessly in the 1984 campaign and helped the president but did not help himself. He seemed out of character much of the time, a cheerleader rather than a candidate, whose party loyalty outran his personal conviction — a New England partisan with a mucker pose.

In the second Reagan term, however, he will be concentrating on Mr. Reagan's policies and not on the president's re-election, and in the process may have a chance to demonstrate his strengths, which are considerable, rather than his weaknesses.

He sits in on cabinet and National Security Council meetings and therefore is as well informed as any



VICE PRES. GEORGE H.W. BUSH

vice president in recent years. But unlike former Vice President Walter Mondale, he seldom participates directly in the debates but states his opinion privately to the president when asked to do so or when he feels strongly about an issue.

In the first term, he was asked to take on several specific short-term problems that could be performed without interfering with his presidential duties in the Senate, and it may be that he will be asked to do more of this in the second term.

But like all vice presidents he has responsibilities that put severe limits on his political ambition. He is not, for example, as free as Howard

Baker, Robert Dole or Jack Kemp to campaign for the 1988 nomination. He is reorganizing his staff and will probably play a more public role in the next four years than he did in the last four, but he will do so only if urged by the president.

Even with increasing influence in the White House, Mr. Bush, like former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey under President Lyndon Johnson, faces formidable political problems that he is not likely to resolve unless he is permitted to play television politics — which, as Mr. Reagan has demonstrated, is the way to the top.

The New York Times

Comparing Muscle in The Atlantic

By John Ausland

This is the first of two articles.

OSLO — While there is a wide assumption that any new armed conflict between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces would be dramatically foreshortened by the use of nuclear arms, naval planners on both sides cannot afford to be caught unprepared. A look at the direction their planning has taken is informative.

West European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, keeping the two world wars in mind, see the Atlantic Ocean as a broad highway over which Americans come to their assistance. American naval planners, with World War II in mind, plan for a global struggle over control of the world's oceans.

Though West Europeans are reluctant to consider the possibility that Warsaw Pact land and air forces might overrun them before seaborne American and Canadian support could arrive in meaningful amounts, this is a real prospect should war break out anytime soon.

Of course, there is no precedent for how the superpowers would actually conduct a war with the nuclear threat hanging over them. But the naval leaders of both sides have gone ahead full steam in major efforts to intimidate the other side through naval expansion. In Moscow, Admiral Sergei Gorshkov convinced Kremlin leaders decades ago that they needed a powerful fleet. In Washington, Navy Secretary John Lehman is steering the United States toward what is said to be a 600-ship navy.

The core of the future U.S. Navy will be 15 carrier battle groups. Each carrier will be home to about 90 aircraft of various types and will be accompanied by an assortment of surface ships and submarines. Estimating the cost of a carrier group is not easy, but the price mentioned in military literature is \$18 billion.

The U.S. Navy expects these 15 carrier groups to be ready in the 1990s. But American taxpayers should not think this will end the spending. Naval planners are already looking to new carriers to replace others that are becoming obsolete.

A controversial innovation of the Reagan administration is the battle ship group. Four of these are to be organized around World War II-era battleships that either have been or will be taken out of mothballs. Armed with medium-range Harpoon missiles and longer-range Tomahawk cruise missiles, they would be used to fight Soviet surface vessels and to support amphibious operations.

In any comparison with the combined navies of the NATO countries, Admiral Gorshkov's navy would have a long way to go. Yet he has not done badly. NATO military authorities feel particularly intimidated by the large number of attack and cruise missile submarines in the Soviet fleet. A large number of the so-called Backfire bombers have also been assigned to the Soviet fleet and have been exercising from airfields on the Kola Peninsula, between the Barents and White seas, in recent years.

The Soviet Navy's Kiev- and Moskva-class carriers are not too worrisome, NATO analysts say, but the 60,000-ton carrier under construction in the Black Sea will be, when it is combat-ready in the 1990s.

An important, but less romantic weapon in the Soviet arsenal could also play an important role. According to an official British publication, Warsaw Pact countries have about 26,000 mines for use in the eastern Atlantic, and, just as important, they have the capability to lay them. NATO, meanwhile, has inadequate mine-sweeping capabilities.

Several of NATO's supreme commanders for the Atlantic have complained that there is no point in their ferrying reinforcements and supplies across the Atlantic if they cannot use European ports because of the danger of mines.

When weighing NATO against Warsaw Pact navies, however, one must also compare the ability to conduct a protracted conflict. According to a Pentagon report to Congress, the U.S. Navy has only about a quarter of the ammunition it would need to be able to fight until American wartime production got under way.

Efforts are being made to correct this, but the navy will not reach the level of two-thirds of its required ammunition until the end of this decade.

The Soviet Navy, for its part, lacks bases in the Atlantic. Soviet vessels would, therefore, be dependent on vulnerable maintenance ships for on-the-spot repairs. If Warsaw Pact forces did not manage to deny NATO the use of the airfields in northern Norway, any ship returning to repair facilities on the Kola Peninsula would be vulnerable to air attack. Nor would repair facilities in the Baltic be available to ships in the Atlantic before the Warsaw Pact gained control of the Danish Straits and southern Norway.

International Herald Tribune

LETTER

An Asian Yalta?

Regarding the opinion column "1985: Time to Denounce Yalta Fraud" (Jan. 5) by George F. Will:

Since the crimes of Stalin were exposed long before February 1945, the Yalta agreement was an act of mere folly. It gave the green light to the seizure of Eastern and Central Europe. It shattered the whole framework of historical Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

What we are seeing now could prepare the way to a second Yalta. East Asia. The new "useful idiot" is the head of Communist China with its 1 billion people. To believe that Deng Xiaoping has brought a lasting change in China is a travesty.

GICA BOBICH, Rome.

Lagging on Deployment

On the missile issue, it is hard not to show some impatience toward the Belgians, whose prime minister, Wilfried Martens, was in Washington this week, and the Dutch, who are like the Belgians on the issue but more so. The two countries have held back from making good on their formal commitment within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take a few of the American missiles now being deployed to counter new Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe. While Soviet-American talks were either stalemated or broken off, the two countries lagged because the arms control scene looked grim. Now that talks have resumed, some Belgians suggest it is best to hold off a bit longer "to give the talks a chance."

One has to acknowledge the basic situation of Belgium and the Netherlands. As small countries located well behind the East-West line, they know their military role is slight. They were drawn into the missile issue for one reason: because West Germany, the front-line country that was to take the largest share of the American missiles, demanded company so that the response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles would be seen as a broad alliance action, not a West German-Soviet faceoff.

As complicated multiparty democracies, Belgium and the Netherlands do not find it easy to make difficult national security decisions. Yet each is struggling with deployment

for the larger cause of alliance solidarity. Perhaps the best that can be said is that the current Belgian and Dutch governments know their special (and very different) political circumstances and are working to honor their NATO obligations. The immediate interest is in Belgium, which is supposed to start its agreed deployments this year. The Dutch are only at the stage of considering construction of bases. Not much good will come out of outsiders' offering them tactical advice.

The United States, nevertheless, has a clear obligation as the leader of the alliance. It cannot dictate to its allies or threaten them. Still, it cannot afford to convey the impression that whatever they decide is fine by Washington. An alliance that cannot follow through on its own decisions is an alliance in trouble.

The Kremlin failed when it tried to block the initial NATO deployments by walking out of the old talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. But it will surely try to halt or slow the later deployments by saying they will endanger the new talks. The current tensions in Europe, it must be remembered, arose exclusively from unprovoked and provocative Soviet missile upgrades. The new NATO deployments are a belated and, so far, disproportionately small response, one meant first to put weight behind an effort to negotiate the joint threat down.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

In Israel, Doubt Remains

Israel has at long last resolved to pull its army out of Lebanon, not because most of the major purposes of its invasion 31 months ago have been achieved but out of a weary awareness that they never can be.

The timing of the three-stage withdrawal will be determined unilaterally, and could be concluded by the end of summer. With that an enormously costly misadventure should end, at least for the time being.

Perhaps, by some miracle, the Lebanese government will find the will and the wherewithal to establish its authority. More likely the predominantly Shiite population of the south will try to assert the political power that it has never been allowed to have, precipitating a new explosion of regional fighting with Christians and others.

The primary aim of the Lebanon invasion

was, of course, to remove the PLO as a military threat, and the claim has been made that this was accomplished. But a sense of nagging uncertainty remains. Israel has paid a very heavy human, economic and political price for its invasion of Lebanon, and in the end even its purported gains are still shadowed in doubt.

— The Los Angeles Times

Brazil: Hope, but No Miracle

The election of Tancredino Neves as president of Brazil is good news. But his victory hardly means that Brazil's problems will vanish miraculously. Much remains to be done in this Latin American "giant," thrown into deep debt through the irresponsibility of its military leaders, and today forced to apply a policy of austerity that bears heaviest on the poor. Still, Brazilians will now have at least some chance to control their own destiny.

— Le Monde (Paris)

FROM OUR JAN. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Russian Moves Worry Chinese

PARIS — Suspicion is aroused in the minds of the Chinese by the report that an official announcement has been made in St. Petersburg that Russia has rejected the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. The rejection is regarded by the Chinese press as evidence that Russia and Japan are combined in threatening the integrity of the Chinese empire. Japanese opposition was to be expected, but apparently the Chinese saw a possibility of Russia entertaining the proposition. From the tenor of press opinion, the St. Petersburg report is taken as an indication that the Russians will take the enterprising islanders in preventing the "open door" in Manchuria from being more than ajar.

1935: Mexican Labor Crisis Continues

MEXICO CITY — While settlement of the threatened electricians' strike in Vera Cruz (on Jan. 17) averted a general strike in all subsidiaries of the Electric Bond and Share Company, the labor situation in Mexico is still faced with a crisis, with more than 100 unions serving notice of a general strike in sympathy with Agula oil workers who walked out more than a month ago. Ninety-six unions in Tampico, the republic's greatest oil field, have notified the government that, unless the Agula strike is settled, all will walk out in two weeks' time. This would close the entire oil field, which is largely controlled by American companies. The Agula strikers are demanding additional pay and improved working conditions.

In Peru's Debate on Human Rights, Justice Loses

By Juan Mendez and Karl Maier

NEW YORK — One of the casualties of the increasingly charged political atmosphere in Peru is the debate about human rights. In a country threatened by a growing Maoist guerrilla movement, Sendero Luminoso, the government is dismissing arguments about human rights as left-wing conspiracy, while many in the democratic opposition are using such arguments occasionally as a way to discredit the authorities. Meanwhile, justice has been lost in the shuffle.

The eight Peruvian journalists murdered two years ago in or near the tiny Andean village of Uchuraccay are a case in point. As with much about the war between the enigmatic Sendero Luminoso and the armed forces, it has been difficult to determine just how the journalists were murdered or who murdered them during their investigation of the armed conflict. It also seems unlikely that the mystery will be resolved when a court in the provincial capital of Ayacucho hands down a verdict in the coming weeks.

From the court proceedings, it seems clear, however, that the judicial verdict will flatly contradict the version of the murder that was published in May 1983 by a commission of inquiry appointed by President Fernando Belaunde Terry and headed by the renowned Peruvian novelist, Mario Vargas Llosa.

The commission concluded that the villagers had mistaken the journalists for Senderistas and killed them in collective self-defense. It blamed the episode on the cultural distance between "the two Perus" — the Quechua-speaking Indians of the Andes and the Spanish-speaking whites of the coastal region — and argued that everyone was guilty in some measure. Accordingly, the commission said, a general amnesty was the only just resolution of the case.

What led the Ayacucho court to question this judgment? Among the critical evidence is a series of photographs taken by one of the journalists, which suggests that they were not killed immediately, in hasty self-defense, but survived until at least the next morning. What is more, since four of the journalists spoke Quechua, they would have had time to identify themselves, leading doubt on the mistaken-identity theory.

The judicial verdict may, then, effectively refute the commission's report, but the court's alternative theory may be equally subject to dispute. The judge apparently believes that the journalists were looking for, and found, a top-secret counterintelligence installation, and that the armed forces killed them, or ordered their killing, to prevent disclosure of their findings. There is little evidence in the court record to support this view, although it must be noted that several military officers have refused the court's request to testify.

The verdict will, no doubt, set off a round of attacks and counterattacks on the integrity and political motives of everyone who has looked into the case — yet another round of sensationally charged debate about the appalling number of human-rights violations in Peru in recent years.

In the last two years, there have been more than 4,000 deaths as a result of political violence. Many of the dead are civilians killed by Sendero's selective murderers and as a result of indiscriminate violence by the security forces. The military is pressing people to form civil defense patrols to fight against Sendero, pitting Indian communities against each other. More than 1,000 citizens have disappeared following their detention by the security forces, and at least 10 mass graves have been discovered in the Ayacucho region, some of them earlier this week.

What can be done? A number of

concerned Peruvians have tried to improve the quality of the human rights debate with vigorous fact-finding and rational analyses. Influential voices have called for a broad-based, nonpartisan human rights organization. Whoever succeeds President Belaunde after the election scheduled for April must face the challenge of Sendero without abdicating democratic responsibility for upholding fundamental human rights. The human rights community must be heard and supported before Peru's human rights problems escalate.

Juan Mendez is director of the Washington office of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. Karl Maier is an editor for the Interlink Press Service. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

1984: A Bad Year for Press Freedom

By Sam Zagoria

WASHINGTON — "This past year has seen a continuing increase in the number of journalists expelled, jailed or murdered. There have been more cases of newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations forcibly closed."

These words are from the "World Press Freedom Review" prepared annually by the International Press Institute, a London-based organization representing 2,000 journalists from 67 nations. Richard H. Leonard, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, chairs the group.

The report notes that in Iran "an estimated 100 journalists and writers remain in prison although none have been formally charged or tried." In Mexico, despite "a varied and free media," two leading newsmen were killed during 1984. In Tanzania, "a number of local journalists and photographers were beaten by police or the volunteer force while reporting news stories."

In Uruguay, the government "censored, suspended

or confiscated 28 of the country's daily newspapers and magazines, and a radio and TV network. Eight publications were shut down."

In the Soviet bloc, censorship is still the rule. Mr. Leonard, the IPI chairman, called the findings of the annual report "discouraging," adding: "It's not getting any better. It's getting worse."

IPI intervenes in many cases, with mixed results. "We keep up a steady stream of protests, zeroing in on the most pressing situations," Mr. Leonard said. A few years ago, he said, IPI sent a delegation to Taiwan to protest scheduled hangings of several journalists; achieve, their release. An intervention in the Philippines with a cable signed by 50 well-known journalists helped several newsmen leave prison, Mr. Leonard said. And in Turkey last year, two papers were closed by the government, and IPI, working with other groups, helped secure their reopening.

The reports of improvement in press freedom came from Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, Greece, Hong Kong, India, South Korea, Kuwait and New Zealand.

Mr. Leonard said a new threat on the horizon is the perversion of Associated Press and United Press International materials by national news agencies created by foreign governments. They purchase the material of the American services, edit and rewrite it to serve government purposes, then deliver their versions to domestic newspapers. Such practices, he said, have arisen in Malaysia, Indonesia, and some nations in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

The writer is ombudsman for The Washington Post.

Israel Still Hopes for Syrian Cooperation on Lebanon

By Uri Labrani

The writer is coordinator of Lebanese affairs for the Israeli government.

prevented on both sides of the border. This indeed, was Syria's declared intention.

We Israelis also took hope from our past experience with Syria. Following the 1973 war, for example, we were able to conclude security arrangements that continue to serve both countries well, safeguarding tranquility in volatile areas in Lebanon and along the Syrian-Israeli border. To us, this demonstrated that we could reach tacit understandings with Damascus to resolve potentially dangerous friction — and today, as in the past, we were prepared to look for unorthodox solutions.

Yet as time elapsed, it became clear at Naqoura that there was little prospect of reaching an agreement. The absence of flexibility on Syria's part blocked Lebanese attempts to reach an understanding, producing a virtual deadlock and prompting thoughts of unilateral action. The Syrians, it seemed, were not impressed by the prospects of havoc and bloodshed that might follow a unilateral Israeli redeployment.

It is not, however, too late to reach an agreement. Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary, has held talks in Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus. That, together with the Israeli cabinet decision, may have a catalytic effect in helping all sides to reach a last-minute arrangement.

Israel's concern to reach such an agreement is sharpened by its memory of the tragic fighting that occurred in the Chuf mountains in Lebanon following our withdrawal from that region in the summer of 1983. Now, more than a year later, we deeply hope that the Lebanese government will not repeat its fatal error then — its refusal to negotiate an agreement to guarantee the security of the area after an Israeli withdrawal. If such a scenario is repeated in southern Lebanon, neither Syria nor Lebanon can be absolved of responsibility.

Israel, for its part, will not relent in its efforts to build bridges to all the communities in Lebanon. We have already established a friendly relationship with the Christians and, more recently, have initiated a dia-

logue with the Druze. We are also reaching out to the Shiite community across our northern frontier, and we hope eventually to develop good neighborhood relations with them.

Yet all of this will depend to a large extent on Syria. The choice Damascus faces is clear. It can use force to establish a protectorate in Lebanon and prevent an arrangement between Jerusalem and Beirut, or it can facilitate such an arrangement as part of a far-sighted, statesmanlike policy.

Damascus would hardly serve its own interest by adopting a strategy of force that ignored both Lebanon's need for stability and independence and Israel's right to protect its northern border area. In the long run, such a strategy would only unsettle the region and deepen Syria's isolation.

If, on the other hand, the Syrians opt for the constructive pragmatism of an informal arrangement, they would help resolve the problems along the Israeli-Lebanese frontier and also help Lebanon to enter an era of reconciliation, reconstruction and peace. Surely, this would be in Syria's interest; it would help Damascus play the central role it seeks in the tangled politics of this region.

The New York Times

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India Orders Security Alert After Sikh Priest Is Shot

CHANDIGARH, India — Security forces in India's northern state of Punjab and in the adjacent state of Haryana were put on alert Thursday, a day after three men shot and wounded the leading priest of the highest Sikh religious order, officials said.

Jathedar Giani Kirpal Singh, head priest of the Akal Takht in Amritsar's Golden Temple, was said by doctors to be out of danger Wednesday night following the shooting outside village near the Punjab town of Ludhiana.

Police arrested two men Thursday who are suspects in the shooting, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. The agency said security forces were looking for a third person.

Mr. Singh is widely viewed as a moderate among Sikh leaders. The Press Trust of India news agency said he had spoken out against sectarian violence and opposed the smuggling of arms by extremists into the Golden Temple before the army moved into the Sikh shrine seven months ago in a battle that killed at least 800 people.

Officials in Chandigarh said Mr. Singh had attended a religious ceremony shortly before he was attacked.

When his car made a roadside stop, three men, who had followed the vehicle on a motorcycle, opened fire. Mr. Singh's bodyguard fired back, but the gunmen fled. The priest reportedly was hit in the thigh and head with six bullets.

Police earlier held five persons for questioning in connection with the attack. Sources here said that two of them were Sikhs aged 23 and 24.

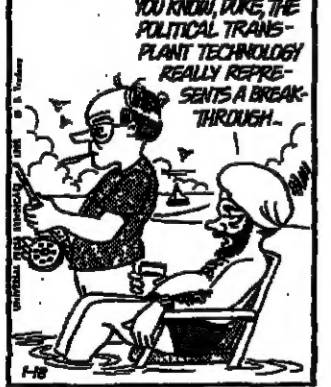
The press agency said the shooting was "the first major act of terrorism" in Punjab since troops stormed the Golden Temple in June to quell extremists fighting for an independent Sikh nation.

Extremists led by a hard-line Sikh preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, fortified the Akal Takht as their last stronghold, knocking out an armored vehicle before Mr. Bhindranwale was killed in the fighting.

The other state in which security forces were put on alert Thursday, Haryana, was formerly the southern part of Punjab.

130 Poachers Caught in U.S.
WASHINGTON — Federal, state and local authorities Wednesday arrested about 130 people in predawn raids from North Carolina to New York and charged them with illegally buying and selling birds, animals and fish.

DOONESBURY



As a soldier stands by, Jamaicans try to right a car burned during protests in Kingston.

Jamaica Reopens Roads After 2d Protest

New York Times Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Protesters blocking roads with debris and burning tires brought Kingston to a standstill for a second day and caused disruptions in many other parts of Jamaica.

The protests, Tuesday and Wednesday, were the most serious in the more than four years since Prime Minister Edward P. G. Seaga took office. [Early Thursday, security forces using armored personnel carriers and heavy road equipment continued to patrol the streets of Kingston, The Associated Press reported.]

[Most major streets in the capital had been swept clean of roadblocks, and the government news agency, Jampress, said that most roads in the north coast resort areas also were clear.]

Police said Wednesday that four demonstrators had been killed since the protests started Tuesday and that 11 had been injured. Earlier, three deaths had been reported. Some Jamaican journalists put

the number of injured as high as 23. A government official said about a dozen protesters had been arrested.

The demonstrations began Tuesday morning after the government sharply increased the price of fuel.

Diplomats and government officials said they believed the demonstrations were being organized by political opponents of Mr. Seaga who have been calling for his resignation and new elections.

He has been trying to revitalize the economy and restore stability after nearly a decade of economic decline and increasing violence.

Tension has been high for more than a year as austerity measures have begun to be widely felt. Before the latest, 21-percent increase in the cost of gasoline and other fuels, gasoline and electricity prices had already doubled over the past year as Mr. Seaga eliminated government subsidies and devalued the Jamaican dollar.

Taiwan Leader Presses Murder Inquiry in U.S.

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — President Chiang Ching-kuo, who reportedly is furious over the alleged involvement of Taiwanese military intelligence officers in the slaying of a Chinese-American journalist, has declared that he wants the killers punished "no matter what their rank."

Officials of the Foreign and Defense ministries met Thursday to discuss the incident, which has linked a top official of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Bureau to the assassination of a political writer, Henry Liu, 52. Mr. Liu was shot in the garage of his home in Daly City, California, on Oct. 15, allegedly by two Asians.

Taiwan government sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Chiang ordered a special committee investigating the slaying to "spare no effort to find out the truth and punish those responsible, no matter what their rank." The makeup of the committee is not known.

"The big boss was very mad," said a government official after a meeting of the ruling Kuomintang's standing committee.

Authorities have arrested the Intelligence Bureau's deputy chief, Colonel Chen Hu-men, in connection with the killing, and "several others" are being questioned. The chief of the bureau, Vice Admiral Wang Shi-lin, has been dismissed. He is a former consul at the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Washington.

[Colonel Chen has told interrogators that higher-ranking officers than he knew of the murder plot, official sources told Reuters Thursday. They said the investigators had interviewed Admiral Wang but concluded that he did not know of the involvement of his subordinates.]

Colonel Chen was said to have been implicated by two gangsters from Taiwan wanted by California authorities in the assassination. The two were arrested in Taiwan in an anti-crime sweep in November.

San Mateo County prosecutors have issued a warrant charging Chen Chi-li with Mr. Liu's murder. He is the reputed leader of the Taiwanese underworld group known as the Bamboo Gang, which has branches in the United States.

Among those attending Thursday's meeting was John Chang, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Office. There was concern here that any involvement of Taiwanese officials in the incident might damage existing U.S. relations with Taiwan.

The United States and Taiwan do not have formal diplomatic ties. Washington, however, maintains an unofficial mission in Taipei.

Lane Bonner, a U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation spokesman, said the FBI was sending agents to Taiwan to seek information about Mr. Liu's death.



Chiang Ching-kuo

Taiwan newspapers reported that two other ranking officials of the Intelligence Bureau, who were not identified, had already been arrested. Like Colonel Chen, the newspapers said, they were not directly involved in planning the assassination but knew of the plot.

Government officials declined to comment on the reports.

Mr. Liu, who worked in Taiwan before emigrating to the United States in the 1970s, had written several articles critical of the Nationalist Chinese government and was reported to have finished revising a biography of the Taiwan president shortly before his death.

A News Service To Shut in Canada

United Press International

TORONTO — United Press Canada, the last surviving part of a news organization that has operated in Canada for more than 60 years, will be merged with The Canadian Press on Jan. 31, according to the company's president, Douglas Creighton.

Mr. Creighton said Tuesday that all 54 employees at UPC would be offered jobs by The Canadian Press or by the Toronto Sun. The Canadian Press will honor UPC's contracts with its 90 newspaper, radio and television clients.

The executive blamed poor economic prospects for the closure of UPC, which has operated at a loss since 1979. The service was established in Canada in November 1922 as British United Press and later became United Press International Canada Ltd. UPC began operations in 1979 after the Toronto Sun purchased 80 percent of the Canadian division of the U.S.-based United Press International.

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Drug Abuse Increases Worldwide UN Report Calls Heroin Use a Major Problem in Europe

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Worldwide drug abuse and related crimes reached unprecedented proportions last year, even posing a threat to the security of some countries, according to a United Nations report released Wednesday.

"Illicit production, trafficking and abuse has become even more serious" in 1984, the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board said. "An unprecedented number of countries and human beings are affected."

The report said that the problem has become so pervasive that "even the very security of some states are threatened."

The report did not elaborate on the national security issue but it may have alluded to developments in Colombia, where the justice minister was assassinated April 30 after declaring war on drug-traffickers. A national state of siege was imposed after the killing.

The 13-member panel of non-governmental experts cooperates

closely with the World Health Organization and other UN organizations in the prevention of drug abuse.

The 45-page report said that U.S. high school students were turning away from marijuana, one of the few positive findings in the overview of the world situation.

"The abusive consumption of drugs remains a serious public health problem" in the United States, the study said. But it added that "overall percentages of new and current abusers" of some drugs are believed to be leveling off within some age groups.

In contrast, it described the drug abuse and trafficking situation in Western Europe as "grim and deteriorating."

"The number of abusers, involving even the very young is growing," it said. "The number of drug-related deaths is increasing in many countries."

Heroin use is "a major public health problem" in Western Europe, according to the report. It said that the amount reported

seized had grown steadily in the past decade and jumped 40 percent to 1.6 tons (1.7 metric tons) in 1983 from 1982.

Italy, West Germany and Britain reported the highest amounts seized, and "other countries most gravely affected by heroin abuse are France, the Netherlands and Belgium," the report said.

Cocaine "has become a major drug of abuse" with the largest recent amounts seized in West Germany, Belgium, France and Spain, the report said. In Western Europe, amphetamine misuse is greatest in Scandinavia, it said.

In the United States, heroin abuse last year remained "relatively stable," while cocaine usage "continues to escalate," the report said. Most widely misused is marijuana, "and the number of persons who use this drug once or more monthly is estimated at more than 20 million."

But the report said hashish and marijuana use among U.S. high school seniors declined in 1984 for the fifth successive year.

Egypt Stresses Ties to U.S. in Seeking Aid Increase

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Egypt, in a document seeking a \$1-billion increase in U.S. aid, has portrayed itself as a critical "strategic asset" to the United States.

Reagan administration officials said the document's emphasis on "military interdependence" and crisis cooperation with Washington went beyond Cairo's usual public statements of its "special relationship" with the United States and its declarations of nonalignment and peace in the Arab world.

Administration officials said this was the first time Egypt had submitted a written brief in support of its aid program, something Israel has done as a matter of course for years.

"It represents the first shot at doing what the Israelis do all of the time to show how important they are to us," a State Department official said.

Philippines Drops Charges Against Returning Exile

United Press International

MANILA — The Philippine government dropped charges Thursday against an opposition leader, Jovito Salonga, who is due to return next week after more than three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The move came as Labor Minister Blas F. Ople warned that recent moves by the United States, including intensified contacts with the opposition, bordered on interference in the country's internal affairs.

Mr. Ople said some elements in Washington were "anxious to help the opposition" in order to achieve a "semblance of matching political forces" between the ruling party headed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos and its rivals.

The state-run press agency said prosecutors, acting on orders of Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, filed a motion to dismiss the subversion charges against Mr. Salonga, 62, a former senator and presidential aspirant. Mr. Marcos ordered Mr. Mendoza on Tuesday to review the charges to permit Mr. Salonga to "pursue his political aspirations to the fullest."

Mr. Salonga had been accused of masterminding a series of bombings in 1979 and 1980. He arrived Wednesday in Honolulu with his family. He is expected to reach the Philippines on Monday.

For the fiscal year 1986, which will begin Oct. 1, Egypt is asking \$3.15 billion in military and economic aid. The total aid this fiscal year was \$2.2 billion.

Israel, by contrast, is requesting \$4.05 billion, plus \$800 million in emergency economic aid. It is receiving \$2.6 billion this year.

Administration officials said the White House would recommend increases for both nations for the next fiscal year in about the same proportions as this year, and all as outright grants.

The document Egypt recently sent to the State Department is titled "The Need for Mutual Interdependence Between Egypt and the United States, F.Y. 1986." Administration officials said it was written by Americans under contract to Egypt and was approved in Cairo.

It says the two countries "are already well on the way to achieving military interdependence" and cites a long list of cases in which Cairo has allowed the United States to use Egyptian facilities.

Also cited are Egypt's "support for U.S. transshipment of ammunition to Lebanon in September 1983," in dealing with Libyan threats to Sudan and in granting overflight and landing privileges in special U.S. military exercises with Oman.

But it notes that "while Egypt maintains exceptionally close strategic relations with the U.S., Egypt remains a nonaligned nation."

Thus, the document argues, Cairo must "continue to support Palestinian rights," retain "full control over its military bases and facilities," and maintain "regional priorities." It concludes that "none of these problems will prevent steadily closer cooperation between Egypt and the U.S."

They want to distance themselves from the United States because of the mood in the Arab world," said William B. Quandt of the Brookings Institution. "and

they want to insist they are critical to our security to keep our aid going."

Mr. Quandt was a Middle East expert on the National Security Council staff in the Carter administration.

Several State Department and Pentagon officials said that Egypt, while important to U.S. military concerns in the Middle East, had exaggerated its value and support. These officials pointed out that initial plans for a U.S. base to be built in Ras Banas on the Red Sea and costing several hundred million dollars, dissolved because of Egyptian sensitivities.

The backup plan for each side to put up \$50 million for a smaller facility fell apart recently because

of Cairo's reluctance to have a facility that might appear to be a U.S. base.

Israel's supporters in the U.S. Congress have raised concerns about Cairo's retreat from high-level diplomatic contacts with Israel and from negotiations with Israel on the West Bank, as provided by the Camp David accords of 1978. Cairo withdrew its ambassador in response to Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and has not replaced him.

The Egyptian document acknowledges the benefits of peace with Israel as a "higher degree of military security," and said peace allowed a "shift of resources from the military to the civil sector."

Japanese Gang Leaves New Warnings Of Poisoned Candy in Extortion Plot

Reuters

OSAKA, Japan — Lethal doses of sodium cyanide were found in packages of candy left in an envelope outside the Osaka headquarters of the Yomiuri Shimbun, a daily newspaper, police said Thursday.

Attached to the envelope, which was left Wednesday night, was a note saying: "Poison. Dangerous. You will die if you eat what is in here." It was signed, "The Man With 21 Faces," the signature of the group that planted cyanide in candy made by Morinaga & Co. last year.

The envelope also contained letters from the gang addressed to the Yomiuri Shimbun and three other newspapers. The letters taunted the police with their failure to catch the extortionists despite large manumissions since the gang first surfaced in March.

Police said the poisoned candy was found in special tightly sealed

bags that Morinaga has been selling for 1,000 yen (\$4) directly to customers in an effort to frustrate the gang's extortion attempt.

The gang, which ended a New Year's truce Wednesday by saying it intended to extract a \$5-million ransom from food companies this year, pledged to continue the extortion drive against Morinaga.

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Laurie Lee and a Child's View of a Vanished World

LONDON — The Queen's Elm pub is one of Laurie Lee's two local haunts and is named because Queen Elizabeth I took shelter there under a tree in a storm. Henceforth, she decreed, this should be called the Queen's Elm.

"I don't believe a word of it," says Laurie Lee. He is no fool, and mistrusts tales that include the word henceforth.

Laurie Lee's other pub is in a small Cotswold valley in the village of Slad, where he

which I can't escape and from which I suppose I don't want to escape. I come away in order to return."

On its 25th anniversary, "Cider With Rosie" is an established minor classic, minor not in quality but because Lee chose deliberately to keep it on a small scale: a child's view of a vanished world that was green and loving and harsh. No other book of his has been as successful because, he says, you have only one childhood.

"I was lucky to have such a concentrated childhood, not to be dragged from one place to another. It's not like being trapped, but we lived in a capsule from which there was no escape. Not that we wished for one. And not only were there no distractions, there was continuity. As a child I could see on that one

extremely devious. He has spurs of self-advertisement, rearranging displays in bookstores to show his own works to advantage and, he says, when tipsy, signing not only his own books but those by D.H. Lawrence, Dostoyevsky or whatever is at hand.

THE devious side is the natural heritage of one who has grown up in a tiny village, where, he has said, life was as open as a cucumber frame, and who must resort to stealth to keep his privacy.

"He's a tricky customer," says one of his publishers. He only allows one photograph to be released, a gray anonymous image. In fact he more resembles a sepioid print from childhood, with his wide, observing eyes and the secret contented smile of a man who all his life has been cosseted and adored by women.

"I was cushioned by lovely women. They were my guardians, they gave me confidence," he says. He grew up with three beautiful, bawdy older sisters who tickled and teased and admired him, an affectionate and often distracted mother, and two brothers. His father left his wife and children (the daughters were from his first marriage) when Laurie was three.

"I remember saying I'm glad there's not a man in the house," he says. "I wouldn't have been as free or as loved."

"Cider With Rosie" has been translated into many languages and was a Book of the Month selection in the United States where it was unfortunately called "Edge of Day: Boyhood in the West of England." The Americans, Lee was told, do not drink cider. (Nor does he, preferring whisky and beer.) It is taught in American and British schools, a sure way, Lee says, to make young people detest it. Recently, to celebrate its 25th year, Century in London and Crown in New York published a fancy illustrated edition, which might tempt the unknowing into thinking it just another exercise in nostalgia.

Not only does "Cider With Rosie" pre-empt the present nostalgia boom, but it is funny, never sentimental, sunlit and sometimes cruel, a book with no model or success. Before he wrote it, Lee was a poet who never quite measured up to his early success — Cyril Connolly published him in "Horizon" and his first collection of poems was published by Leonard Woolf at the Hogarth Press in 1944. The precision and compression of poetry are found more often in "Rosie" than in his verse.

"It's the reduction," he says. "The writing that I really tried to do is poetry, which is reduction, simplification, rather than a rhetorical expression of experience." "Cider With Rosie" is not so far off from the poems — an

essay in condensing, so everything can say what it can and some words can say more than they can."

The book begins with Laurie, aged three, being set down in the summer grass, which is taller than he.

"I began my tale where this light sparkled brightest, close up, at the age of three, when I was no taller than the grass and was an intimate of insects and knew the details of stones and chair legs," he wrote later.

"It was not meant to be nostalgic," he says. "I was committed to my family, my neighbors and our childhood — a magic and tormenting time. I wanted to celebrate and also record the time I saw, to praise the life I'd had to preserve it, and to live again both the good and the bad."

There were dark sides to it. Children dying in a couple of days of simple diseases. There was also the drudgery that wore the women out young.

Lee's mother, born Nance Light, was a handsome country girl, "disordered, hysterical, loving," he wrote. "She was muddled and mischievous as a chimney jackdaw, she made her nest of rags and jewels, was happy in the sunlight, squawked loudly at danger, pried and was insatiably curious, forgot when to eat or at all day, and sang when the sunsets were red." Lee watched the tasks of daily life wear her down.

"It was a deep stab for me to notice such a thing happening so quickly," he says. After his mother had waited 35 years for her husband to return, news came of his death and she, too, gave up. "She never mentioned him again, but spoke to shades, saw visions, and then she died," Lee wrote.

"I found a wonderful thing last weekend," he added at dinner. "A hand-embroidered card which my father made once when he was in hospital. And on the back was written, 'To Nance from Reg. With his love.' But it's in her handwriting. I've kept that."

EVENTUALLY, the time came for Laurie to set off from his village. And in 1934, at 19 and still soft at the edges, he left, carrying his fiddle. As "Cider With Rosie" begins with Laurie in the grass, his second memoir, "As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning," opens with "the stooping figure of my mother waist deep in the grass and caught there like a piece of sheep's wool."

He walks to London in a month and then, because his only foreign phrase is, "Will you give me a glass of water?" in Spanish, he walks across Spain, playing his violin. "The better class of Spaniard would send a servant and ask me to play Schubert's 'Serenade.' Then they'd shower me with biscuits," he recalls.

"Another night," he writes, "a young smuggler invited me to serenade his invalid mistress, after which I was awarded with a wristwatch which ticked madly for an hour and then exploded in a shower of wheels."

It is a young man's book, wide-eyed and innocent, recording the end of a world in which wide-eyed innocence was possible. At its end Laurie, having been repatriated by the British government, sets off on foot across the Pyrenees to the cold winter of the Spanish Civil War.

Lee's publishers have waited for years for his third volume of memoirs, which he sometimes states is in the battered plastic briefcase he always carries. "Anyway," he says rather airily in a phrase that will give his publishers no comfort, "all the books I've written were autobiographical."

During World War II, he worked at the

"I don't want lots of hullabaloo. Opera — those voices give me a sense of anxiety, they suggest domestic discord. I don't like raised voices and I don't like great gusts of roast-beef music — Elgar — blaring me out of the room."

Lee's last salaried job was in 1951, when he wrote captions for the Festival of Britain. He helped devise an eccentric corner that included a statue of Lewis Carroll's White Knight with a velvet-gloved hand that kept patting him on the back while a voice proclaimed, "You're wonderful, you're simply wonderful."

"The king couldn't quite make it out. He expected statues to be a bit more formal, I think," Lee says. Still, his festival work won him an MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) in 1952.

"Cider With Rosie," which has supported Lee since it came out, was written three times over two years on the back of discarded BBC scripts. Lee and his wife, Cathy, lived in deep poverty the whole time and Lee was strangely happy.

"I'd find myself with a special expression on my face, pleasure or grief, sometimes chuckling out loud because the memory was so intense." The book was an immediate best-seller.

HE met his wife when she was five and he was 22. She lives in Slad and their daughter, Jessy, who was born after they had been married 12 years, works for the BBC. Lee sees them when he goes home weekends. In 1983, without warning them, he published "Two Women," a collection of his photographs of Cathy and Jessy, and a declaration of his love for them.

He thinks it may have been a mistake. "I've realized you should never show family snapshots," he adds. "In this book, although I've tried to keep it light, I think I've declared myself. I think that's a mistake." He quotes Blake's lines about losing one's love by telling it.

"All love lives by slowly moving towards its end," he writes, "and is sharpened by the snake-bite of farewell in it." At 70, he sees his much younger wife and daughter moving away.

"I see them receding, naturally, they're pushing from me," he says. He does not say it plaintively. It is part of the nature of things. And anyway, it is often the most loving people who are finally the most alone.

"I left home when I walked out to see the world," Laurie Lee says. "When I go back for my very important nourishments, I am still a solitary on my journey."



Laurie Lee as a child.

small green stage the beginnings and ends of things.

Like many boys his age, he was named Laurence, after the church in nearby Stroud and, like them, was always called Laurie, though his sisters called him Loll. He still gets the occasional letter to Miss Laurie Lee, to which he politely replies Dear Mr. Bill or Dear Mr. Fred.

Born in 1914, he likes at moments to play the old codger. "Most of my life has been spent living and celebrating being alive. Now it is spent tidying up and enduring and trying not to be knocked down by cars," he says.

In his own words, he is often shy and

A Wine Maker Grows in Brooklyn, Or Improving the Kosher Product

by Frank J. Priol

NEW YORK — Don't look back, Robert Mondavi, Joe Zakon may be gaining on you. Joe Zakon? Yes, Joe Zakon, Crown Heights' pre-eminent commercial wine maker. He is also Crown Heights' only commercial wine maker, but pre-eminent sounds better.

Crown Heights is a working-class Brooklyn neighborhood not known for its vineyards. But it is populated heavily by Orthodox Jews who, while they are not known as connoisseurs of the grape, are drinkers of wine.

Wine and Jewish tradition are inextricable. Jews have always consumed wine as part of their religious rites, both at home and in the temple. Since Orthodox Jews observe their religious rituals more often than others, it stands to reason that they consume more of what has come to be known as sacramental or kosher wine.

Zakon hopes one day to supply a lot of it. "Do you realize," he says with a note of awe in his voice, "that my synagogue alone goes through five cases of wine on a Saturday for kiddush, just with people coming in and out? And that the same thing is going on all over Brooklyn?" Kiddush is a prayer said over wine on ceremonial occasions.

Zakon worships at the United Lubavitcher Yeshivah on Eastern Parkway, a few blocks from his home on Montgomery Street. Growing up in an Orthodox Jewish family, he was exposed to wine at an early age. "We had wine at our own family kiddush every Saturday," he said. "You can't believe how awful that stuff is. Every week I got sick."

"I decided when I was just a kid" — he is 27 now — "that there had to be something

The dry concord is Zakon's vision of the future, or at least the future for fans of kosher concord wine.

net and barbara — enough for 150 gallons of wine. "It was better," he said. "I was beginning to get the hang of it."

In those days, Zakon made his wine in the basement of the house on Montgomery Street where he still lives with his parents. He keeps a small makeshift laboratory at home, as well as a tiny, cluttered office. His winery is considerably expanded and known as Crown Regal Cellars.

THE turning point came in 1979. He drove up to the Finger Lakes and came back with several white and concord grapes. "The concord is my bread and butter, my cash flow," he said, "but my concord is good stuff, not junk." The several white is a white hybrid. "One expert told me he thought I'd given him a California chardonnay," Zakon said proudly.

That year, he said, "I went to work for the

navy in Brooklyn as a statistical clerk, but when they moved to Staten Island two years later I saw it as a message — I decided to make wine full time."

After a mildly disastrous vintage in 1980 — he said his supplier sent him a load of not-so-fresh Marzemino Foch, a red hybrid grape — Zakon hit his stride in 1981. He made 700 cases: De Chaux, another red hybrid grape from the Finger Lakes; concord; and something he called Mellow Red, a blend of cabernet sauvignon from Long Island and a dash of concord.

"The concord was gone in no time — 400 cases of it," he said. In 1982, he made some 700 cases of concord and in 1983, almost 1,000. "It's incredible," he said, "there is actually a black market here in Crown Heights for my concord wine. At \$3 or \$3.50 it sells right out. But some guys who still have it sell it for twice that."

With sweet concord kosher wine paying the bills, Zakon has been able to branch out. His biggest hit last year was his chardonnay, made from New York grapes. "It's on the wine list at the River Cafe," he said, "and I may get the Water Club and, who knows, Elaine's."

CROWN Regal Cellars is a grandiose name for the drab warehouse where the wine is made, and perhaps for the wines themselves, which have a considerable way to go before they offer significant competition for the great wines of Europe and California. But Zakon's ideas are in keeping with the name. He is negotiating to acquire space under the Manhattan supports for the Brooklyn Bridge. "It would be more than a winery," he said. "It would be a showcase for New York state wines. It would be a major tourist attraction. It could also be a retail outlet."

This year, there will be no chardonnay. Zakon was unable to buy any in New York at a reasonable price. He will make some Johannisberg riesling from New York grapes. "Someday I will have my own vineyard out there," he said, "and I'll have my own source of supply."

The dry concord is Zakon's vision of the future, or at least the future for fans of kosher concord wine. He hopes that congregations all over the borough will turn their backs on the sticky, sweet, grapy wine of their forebears and take into their midst Crown Regal dry concord, a practically sugarless variation of his regular concord. The grape taste is there, but the wine is dry and better balanced. "It'll take some getting used to," he acknowledges, "but well, you never know — it may sell."

Zakon is planning a label that shows the Brooklyn Bridge, and he would like to do a label honoring his Lubavitcher congregation, at 770 Eastern Parkway. "I don't know which wine it will be," he said, "maybe the dry concord. I will call it just '770.'"

He also is thinking of jettisoning the name Crown Regal Cellars. "I named it after the neighborhood," he said, "but people say it sounds too much like a whiskey."

If he gets rid of Crown Regal, he may have to change his car. His license plate is KESSER, a transliteration of the Hebrew for "crown."

Booksellers: An Independent Lot

by Deborah Hofmann

NEW YORK — Dan Balaban, a New Jersey writer, dreamed of a Byronic life. He opened Balaban's Books in Teaneck, New Jersey, "to be around my dear books," Lewis Meyer, "a failure as a lawyer," now owns a bookstore in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Pai Shadoff, owner of the Sierra Bookshop in South Lake Tahoe, California, was divorced, "so I looked for a respectable business." A "bored housewife," Martha McLeod, was "tired of scrubbing floors and washing clothes," so she opened the Carolina Bookrack in Greenville, South Carolina.

Three-fourths of all bookstores around the United States are independent, and these people are typical of those who own and manage them. Two-fifths of them earned less than \$100,000 in retail sales of books in 1983, but the independent operators accounted for nearly half the market share of all retail book sales in 1983.

These are among the findings of a survey by The New York Times in 1984 of 2,306 general-interest booksellers across the country representing 5,477 sales locations.

Publishers say the 50-50 balance between the independent bookstores and the three national bookselling chains, Waldenbooks, B. Dalton Booksellers and Crown Books, is a key to the continued health of the publishing industry.

"These booksellers cherish individual books as they do their customers," said Jean Rawitt, publicity director of the E.P. Dutton Publishing Co. "They keep books alive. We rely on the chains more for blockbuster books, but we depend on independents to go after sales for older titles, steady sellers and the unusual book, and just couldn't go without their sales."

Booksellers tend to be highly educated, proud and fiercely independent. Two out of three are in small towns, and they feel they attend to their customers much as a rector attends to a small-town parish.

Many were poets, teachers or librarians. Some were once milk deliverers, lawyers, philosophers, psychologists or retailers. They tend to be 30 to 44 years old, and two-thirds have been in the business less than 10 years.

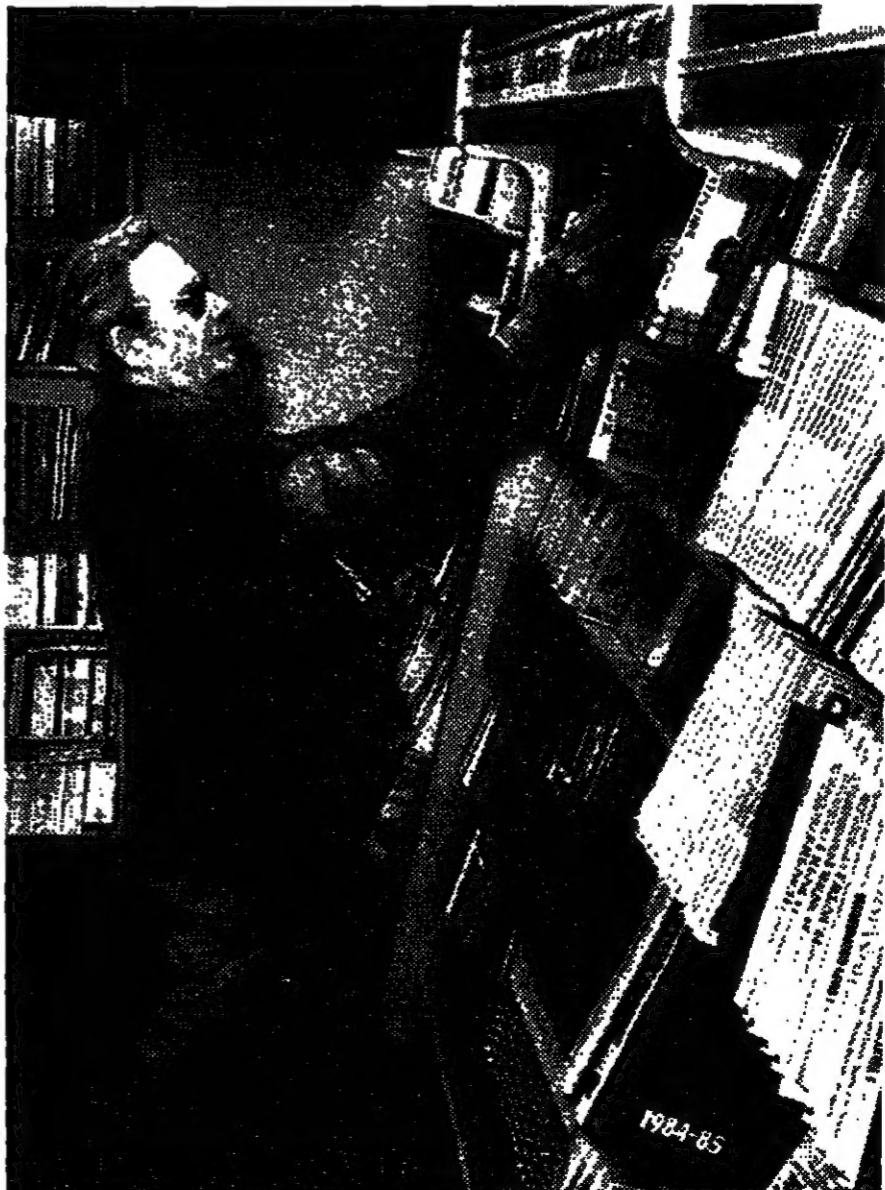
ANOTHER quarter of those sampled said they had been in the business 11 to 20 years, having taken advantage of low interest rates and easy bank financing when they bought their stores. Sixty percent said they had a college degree or an advanced degree in a professional field and 24 percent said they had "some college education."

William Schuetz opened Hawley Cook Booksellers in Louisville, Kentucky, six years ago. "Another lawyer and I decided we wanted to be surrounded by something we enjoy," he said. "Books."

With a Ph.D. in English, David Carter, owner of the Spencer Bookshop in Spencer, Indiana, "felt a destiny to bring literacy to the masses."

Thirty-eight percent said they considered their stores among the two or three major bookstores in their area, and 28 percent said they were the major retailers.

Abby Curlew, who owns Curlew Books on Unalakleet Island in the Aleutians, 900 miles (1,460 kilometers) from Anchorage, said she gave that remote island community of 1,300



Dan Balaban at work in his bookstore.

F.H. Krueger, The New York Times

people "an alternative to bars, cannery drudgery and lousy weather — I consider myself a mental health consultant."

Nearly one in four dealers said the main reason for entering the business was the need for a bookstore in the community, often meshed with a desire "to be my own boss."

Ira Campbell, owner of Campbell's Bookshop in Terre Haute, Indiana, wanted a copy of "Moby Dick" but could not find one. "There was no bookstore in the area in 1945, so I opened one," he said.

But one-third of the respondents said they were in the business for sheer love of books.

A like-minded 10 percent said they had got into the business to be involved with other people or fulfill a dream. Fred Austin, co-owner of Marketplace Books in Eugene, Oregon, said, "It sounded like a kindly life, of helping people satisfy their needs for books."

Rupert LeCraw, owner of Oxford Bookstore in Atlanta, said, "I've always admired people who tried to improve themselves and opened my bookstore to serve those people."

Alta Johnson, one of five women who own the Lake Country Bookseller in White Bear, Minnesota, said, "It was a romantic idea,

and I always wanted a bookstore. It was a community effort."

Among independent book dealers, women tend to take on the management of the business as well as all the bookkeeping, advertising, carpentry and janitorial tasks.

About 6 out of 10 of the stores earning less than \$100,000 in retail sales in 1983 were owned by women. The percentages owned by men and women are evenly split until the \$500,000 income level, where 6 in 10 stores are owned by men.

Patricia Raneri of Lake Park, Florida, who opened the Second Chapter Bookstore 10 years ago, said, "Most women after a divorce drown their sorrows reading books. I bought the whole darn store."

Keeping in the black, owners of stores of all sizes say, takes more than books.

Forty-two percent carry computer manuals and 14 percent carry computer software packages. Eighty-four percent carry other sideline offerings, and more than a third say that these items are "essential to our overall business." An additional one-quarter say sidelines are "somewhat important."

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Joe Zakon appraises his product.

Vic DeLuca, The New York Times

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 21: Alban Berg Quartet (Schubert).
Jan. 23: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor (Bartók, Mozart).
Jan. 24: Ernst Sebestyen Ensemble (Janáček, Dusek).
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To March 3: "Maria Lassnig Retrospective."
OPERA — Jan. 19, 22, 25: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Jan. 21 and 24: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Jan. 23: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.33).
THEATER — Jan. 19-20, 22-25: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
BALLET — Jan. 20: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes).
OPERA — Jan. 19, 23, 25: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11).
OPERA — Jan. 22 and 24: "Lucio Silla" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 511.29.95).
CONCERTS — Jan. 23: European Philharmonic Orchestra, Jean Jakus conductor (Handel).
Jan. 25: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
Ghent, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).
OPERA — Jan. 25: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).
OPERA — Jan. 20 and 24: "The Devils of Loudon" (Penderecki).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."
Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).

Jan. 20: Radio Light Orchestra, Nicholas Braithwaite conductor (Haydn).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To March 2: "Printmakers at the Royal College of Art."
Barbican Hall — Jan. 19: London Symphony Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor, Ju Hee Suh piano (Beethoven, Faure).
Jan. 20: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Martin Fischer-Dieskau conductor, Vovka Ashkenazy piano (Mozart, Handel).
Jan. 21: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Maurice Kaplow conductor, John Lubbock conductor, Rosemary Furniss violin (Mozart).
Jan. 23: Beaux Arts Trio (Beethoven).
Jan. 24: London Symphony Orchestra, Rudolf Barshai conductor, Ju Hee Suh piano (Brahms, Mussorgsky).
Jan. 25: London Symphony Chamber Orchestra, Howard Shelley piano/conductor, Michael Davis violin (Bach, Mozart).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Jan. 19: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
Jan. 23-26: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 31: "Japanese Paintings from the Harajiro Collection," "Frieze in Germany 1880-1933."
To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."
Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 30: "Renoir," "John Walker: Paintings from the Albi and Oceania Series."
Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — Jan. 22-25: "Cinderella" (Ashton, Prokofiev).
OPERA — Jan. 19 and 21: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 20: "Susan Rothberg."
To Mar. 31: "William James Muller," "John Walker Prints 1976-1984."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "British Biscuit Tin."

Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
CONCERTS — Jan. 20: Beaux Arts Trio (Schubert, Smetana).
Jan. 23: Rondel Ensemble (Mozart, Schubert).
RECIPIENTS — Jan. 20: Sergiu Luca violin (Bach).
Jan. 21: Mark Hooper piano (Mozart, Chopin).
Jan. 22: Dang Thai Son piano (Debussy, Prokofiev).
Jan. 24: Kenneth Gilbert harpsichord (Bach, Scarlatti).
Jan. 25: Leslie Howard piano (Mozart, Schubert).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 271.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 10: "Magritte."
Centre Culturel du Marais (tel: 272.73.52).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 27: "De Gas."
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
CONCERTS — Jan. 31: Ensemble Vocal de Grande Bretagne (Harrison, Cage).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky," "Homage to Kandinsky."
Galerie Horizon (tel: 555.58.27).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: "Fred Petterli."
Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)."
To Feb. 4: "Zhongshan: Tombs of Forgotten Kings."
Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 28: "French Drawings of the 17th Century."
To April 15: "Holbein."
Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 234.25.95).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 10: "Hippolyte, Auguste and Paul Flandrin."
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).
CONCERTS — Jan. 18: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Christian Badier conductor, Victor Tretyakov violin (Brahms, Liszt).
Jan. 24 and 25: Orchestre de Paris, Zubin Mehta conductor (Haydn).
Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).
CONCERT — Jan. 21: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Ronald Zolman conductor (Boulez, Ravel).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
CONCERT — Jan. 21: Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris, Jean-Sébastien Beraud conductor (Mozart, Puccini).
OPERA — Jan. 19, 23, 25: "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq).
Jan. 20, 22, 24: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).
Théâtre 3 sur 4 (tel: 327.09.16).
RECIPIENTS — Jan. 21: Elena Iakovitch guitar, Russian ballads, gypsy songs and poetry (Pushkin, Pasternak).

CONCERTS — Jan. 21: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Ronald Zolman conductor (Boulez, Ravel).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
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RECIPIENTS — Jan. 21: Elena Iakovitch guitar, Russian ballads, gypsy songs and poetry (Pushkin, Pasternak).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Jan. 19: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Jan. 21 and 23: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).
Jan. 22: "Ophelia" (Kelterborn).
COLOGNE, Römisch-Germanisches Museum (tel: 221.23.04).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 27: "The Treasures of San Marco."
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 134.04.00).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel: 790.75.21).
BALLET — Jan. 22-25: "Giselle" (Sorell/Perrot, Adam).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19 and 20: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Birgit Fimlitz mezzo-soprano (Wagner, Mahler).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
BALLET — Jan. 19 and 20: "Swan Lake" (Highwater, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Jan. 22 and 24: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).
CONCERTS — Jan. 20-22: Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Franco Mannoio conductor (Rossini, Mannino).
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).
BALLET — Jan. 20: Ballet Théâtre Français, Rudolf Nureyev.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19: Radio Philharmonic Orchestra, Sergiu Comissiona conductor (Masse).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Turner Watercolors."
Usher Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERTS — Jan. 25: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Ralph Kirshbaum cello (Bartók, Stravinsky).
Jan. 22: Ciclo de Música de Cámara y Polifonía, José Luis Ternes conductor (Stravinsky, Bartók).
Jan. 24 and 25: Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra and Chorus, Antonio Ros-Marbá conductor (Mozart).
Jan. 25: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Jesús López Cobos conductor (Bach).

SPAIN

MADRID, Teatro Real (tel: 248.38.75).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19 and 20: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Maximiano Valdés conductor, Eulalia Solé piano (Ravel, Stravinsky).
Jan. 22: Ciclo de Música de Cámara y Polifonía, José Luis Ternes conductor (Stravinsky, Bartók).
Jan. 24 and 25: Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra and Chorus, Antonio Ros-Marbá conductor (Mozart).
Jan. 25: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Jesús López Cobos conductor (Bach).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60).
New York City Ballet — Jan. 19: "Jewels" (Balanchine, Fauré, Stravinsky).
Jan. 25: "The Four Temperaments" (Balanchine, Hindemith).
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 3: "Robert Motherwell."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 24: "Chinese Painting and Calligraphy."

Denmark's Regal Porcelain

By Ruth Robinson

COPENHAGEN — The Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufacture in Copenhagen believes in doing things the old-fashioned way — by hand. Blue Fluted, a pattern introduced in the company's first year of operation in 1775, remains one of its most popular designs and is still made with each delicate floral motif painted by individual artists. Such devotion to tradition and craftsmanship has not gone unnoticed. Royal Copenhagen Porcelain dinner services, figurines and decorative pieces are owned by the royal houses of Europe, by heads of state, by the nobility, by the rich, and by ordinary citizens with an appreciation for good design. Royal Copenhagen emerged as a name to be reckoned with for ceramic achievement in 1889 when it won the Grand Prix at the Universal Exposition in Paris for the naturalistic underglaze painting style developed by Arnold Krog. This underglaze technique uses a limited palette — only blue, chrome green and red gold — but the special glaze and very fine firing give the colors the soft, misty, cool tone that distinguishes the porcelain from the work of other factories. Indeed, connoisseurs can recognize it without looking underneath for the company trademark of three wavy blue lines representing the three principal Danish waterways.

Although the company exports to about 80 countries, its shop at 6 Amagerstrøget (the midtown pedestrian street in Copenhagen) offers the widest selection anywhere, with many items not available abroad. This is the only place, for example, where a collector can purchase seconds at a saving of 25 percent and small sacrifice to aesthetics. Sometimes you have to look hard to find the flaw. Elsewhere in the store the flawless porcelain is displayed more elegantly. The setting is entirely appropriate, consisting of adjoining houses in the Renaissance style, one built in 1616 for an alderman of the city, its twin added in 1898. The celebrated Blue Fluted, along with Blue Flower, which dates to 1780, as well as more modern services like Domino, in plain white with brown rim and design of three dots, and the newest, Noblesse, ornamented with a blue flowering vine, are displayed at set tables, just as they would appear in a private home before a dinner party.

THE tables are changed every 10 days and there are always fresh flowers. (A sampling of prices for the Blue Fluted service, half-lace version: the covered bouillon cup with saucer is around \$64; dinner plate of just under 10 inches, \$23; covered vegetable dish, \$76.) Flora Danica, possibly the most exclusive dinner service in the world, has a room all to itself. The first set of this gold-encrusted porcelain ornamented with botanical illustrations representing some 700 Danish wild plants was ordered in 1789 by Crown Prince Frederick as a gift for Empress Catherine of Russia, who died before it was completed.

The service is today at Copenhagen's Rosenborg Palace and is used on state occasions by the Danish royal family. The second service, made for Princess Alexandra's wedding in 1863 to the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, is now at Windsor Castle.

Visitors to the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain factory at 45 Smallegade on the outskirts of town see services such as this under production. The gold, before firing, looks a drab brown. Each floral motif is painstakingly copied from 18th-century copperprints, each raised flower modeled by hand, the serrated edges and ornamental holes cut out by hand.

A dinner plate sells for around \$193, a perforated dinner plate for around \$275. Yet it is not unusual for a customer to spend \$15,000 on Flora Danica. Recently, says John Due, manager of the shop, the store received a \$90,000 order for a service for 26.

Casting figurines is a time-consuming process also, since each consists of many pieces cast separately and then put together. Take the charming children in Danish national costumes, holding bouquets or garlands of flowers, each petal of which is made separately. This series, in many bright colors, is decorated by hand over the glaze. The most popular figures are the Greenland boy with his blue anorak (the equivalent of \$298) and the Greenland girl in her orange anorak (\$483).

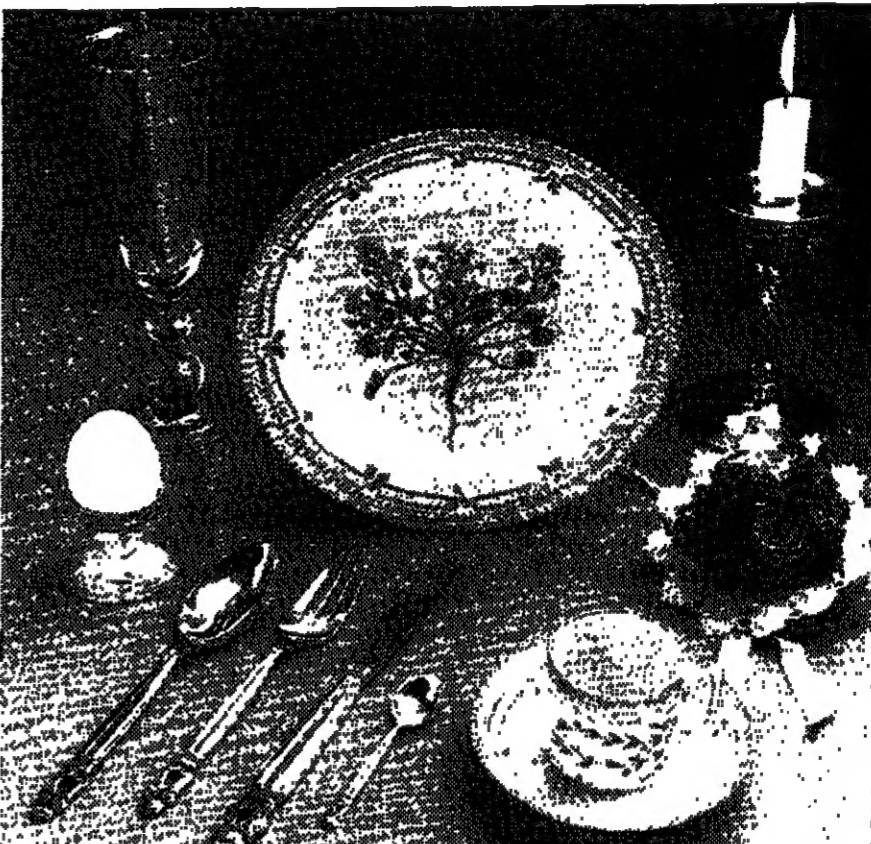
The most expensive piece in production, at around \$22,727, is based on the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale "The Princess and the Pea." Mark Dalgas, project director at the factory, says that it takes nine months to paint the princess. She reposes on a pile of cushions, her powdered hair piled high, and was designed in 1911 by Gerhard Hennings as a cookie jar, a mundane use hardly suited to her rank.

Tradition notwithstanding, Royal Copenhagen has all along shown a determination to keep up with the times and not become a museum factory. Thus faience and stoneware have been added to the line and there are commissions to contemporary artists like Lin Utzon, daughter of Jørn Utzon, the Danish architect responsible for the Sydney Opera House in Australia. Her porcelain bowls and vases in the Platina series are decorated with a deep cobalt-blue in-glaze decoration, contrasting with an application of matt platinum over the glaze.

Steret-Gitings Kelsey is the only American on the company's roster. Her jolly little figures, such as a boy on a sled (\$98), a girl clutching a snowball, a snowman and a boy on a rocking horse are in the company's typical underglaze with blue predominating.

The shop's prices are generally about half those asked in the United States.

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A Flora Danica setting.

An Island Off Yucatán

by Richard Halloran

NEW YORK — It takes a sense of adventure to spend a holiday on the island of Cozumel, off the coast of the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico.

The island is covered with tangled brown jungle and surrounded by green water, rough and surf — white on the eastern, Caribbean shore, clear and tranquil on the western shore facing the Yucatán. Along that western edge, a thin slice of habitation has been carved out of the thick growth, with the whitewashed town of San Miguel in the center and strips of beaches stretching to the north and south. The weather is sunny most of the year and hot by May. In midsummer, the temperature climbs to at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37 degrees centigrade), but summer is a lively season, with a particular Mexican flavor, because that is when Mexicans from the mainland come for their holidays.

With Cozumel's relaxed ambience, visitors can simply laze on the beach, soaking up sun and imagining the shapes of the occasional billowing clouds. As a collector of beaches, I'd rate those on Cozumel as good. You can swim out from 300 yards to half a mile in clear water, but the beaches are a little rocky and not up to the best in the Pacific. Visitors can also snorkel and scuba dive in some of the great lagoons and reefs of the Western Hemisphere as well as explore splendid Mayan ruins, with a dash of night life in open-air restaurants and some shopping thrown in. Cozumel is a nature lover's delight, with all manner of fish, porpoises, tropical birds and sea turtles. Day trips to the Yucatán are easy to arrange.

My own recommendation: a strong dose of the island's natural attractions, followed by a sampling of historical detours. Cozumel should not be confused with Cancún, the relatively new and posh Yucatán resort just across the water, nor with Acapulco, the established and posh resort on Mexico's Pacific coast. With Cozumel, the adventure began on the Air Mexicana flight from Miami. The stewardess, in a standard announcement about flying time, food and safety, informed passengers that their life preservers were the cushions on which they were sitting. That was the first time in my memory that a plane making an international flight completely over water was not equipped with life preservers.

Cozumel is rustic, even primitive in some respects. There is a pervasive *mañana* spirit, which can be infectious when a visitor wants to relax but frustrating at other times. Hotel service can be haphazard. Making a telephone call, either on the island or abroad, is a gamble. Although in a half-century of wandering, I have ignored most cautions about drinking the local water, these cautions definitely should be observed on Cozumel. A modicum of Spanish, even from a phrase book, is needed, as little English is spoken, even in hotels catering to tourists. A Volkswagen we hired for a day of exploring was so battered that when the windshield wiper was turned on, the horn honked. En route to Cozumel, my wife and I met a pair of recent graduates of the University of Central Florida in Orlando, who were headed to the island for a week of snorkeling and scuba diving. The young men, both accomplished divers, said that Cozumel was challenging the Virgin Islands as the diving cen-



The New York Times

ter of the Caribbean. "If you don't try snorkeling," said Paul Ballentine, one of the young men, "you will never forgive yourself."

There was plenty of opportunity to do so. A handy booklet, the "Blue Guide to Cozumel," which promises to explain "everything you wanted to know about Cozumel but didn't have the Spanish to ask," lists no fewer than 13 dive shops. At these shops, beginners can rent snorkeling or diving gear, take classes and arrange trips to the best reefs, such as the Paradise Reef. Rates range from the peso equivalent of \$5 a day for a mask, snorkel and swimming fins to \$275 for a full course that culminates in a certificate from an international association of divers.

Though I wasn't up to the full course, I did try snorkeling, swallowing half a lagoon before I got the hang of it, then marveling at the fish, plain and striped, white and blue and black and multicolored, long and fat and round. An easy way to see Cozumel's underwater life was to float with the current that runs from south to north off the western shore over the sandy white sea bed. Snorkelers do that for a mile or more, then swim to shore and walk back to their starting point to begin again, much like skiers climbing to the top of the hill in the days before lifts. Even easier was riding in a glass-bottomed boat, with a guide who knew where the best schools of fish collected. Easiest of all was sitting on the hotel balcony and watching half a dozen porpoises undulate against the current through the clear water, feeding as they proceeded in stately dignity.

For the bird watcher, Cozumel is a treasure. The island, whose name is derived from a Mayan name meaning "the island of the swallows," is home to hundreds of those seemingly useless birds that spend the day soaring through the air catching insects. Great-tailed grackles perched on the palm trees, clucking and whistling. Every evening just before sunset, several magnificent frigate birds circled slowly over the water a mile away, riding the wind. Occasionally a pelican lumbered by. Out over the jungle a dozen hawks circled looking for prey.

FOR a history buff, exploring on Cozumel and the Yucatán is particularly intriguing. The Mayans, whose ancestors are believed to have come from Asia through Alaska and California and thence across Mexico to the Yucatán, reached Cozumel by about A.D. 300. There they built a shrine to Itz'at, god of fertility and healing, whose stone remains can still be found deep in the jungle. Spanish conquistadors landed on the island in 1518, bringing a new language and religion and smallpox, which wiped out the population by the year 1600. Cozumel later became a base for pirates

roving the Spanish Main, but not until 1848 did permanent residents come back, in the form of Mexican refugees fleeing a civil war on the mainland. By the early 20th century, Cozumel had become a resort. A photograph of Charles Lindbergh, taken in the late 1920s, hangs in the El Portal restaurant in San Miguel.

Halfway across the nine-mile-wide (14-kilometer) island, to the left of the only road traversing it, are the stone ruins of San Gervasio, most of which are still covered with brush. But one can wander among the main grouping of temples, altars and a crypt, with their fading frescoes of ochre, blue and pink.

It is a great mystery as to why the Mayas settled in this inhospitable place, which has no streams, uncertain rainfall and water available only by tapping the water table. How they survived is a puzzle.

One day we joined a tour that began with a 90-minute voyage on an ancient packet boat with wheezing diesel engines from San Miguel to Playa del Carmen on the Yucatán coast. The journey continued with a bus ride through more jungle, from which a few farmers had cleared enough land to eke out a harsh life, to the ruins at Tulum. These ruins alone were worth the trip. Here, the ancient Mayas built a city walled with gray stone whose centerpieces was a high temple that stood majestically atop a cliff, set against the green and blue sea. Here, the high priests of Tulum may have sacrificed human beings — usually the chiefs of vanquished tribes — to the sun gods.

While we consider such customs barbaric today, the people of Tulum evidently had a strong sense of justice, for the penalty for murder in their culture was slavery for as many years as the victim might have been expected to have lived.

A FAVORITE restaurant was Costa Brava, a small concrete-block establishment on the southern edge of San Miguel built around a tree that sticks through the roof. A 16-year-old boy presided over the sidewalk outside, hawking the restaurant's merits with a line of patter worthy of Madison Avenue. The decor was simple, with fishing nets strung around the tree and colorful Mexican blankets on the walls. But the service was friendly and the vegetable soup, with great chunks of fresh vegetables piled in a slightly spicy broth, was the best I've ever had. Also tasty were the shrimp in butter and the grouper fillet in garlic sauce.

Dinner was often followed or preceded by an evening stroll through the town for shopping. Along with the usual trinkets, one could buy Mexican blouses, blankets and tablecloths, and, at Casa Blanca, elegant silver jewelry made by Mexican artisans. Since almost everyone observes the siesta between about 1 and 5 P.M., shops stay open until 9 or later.

During one of those strolls, we learned that the island is not as far off the beaten track as we had thought. My wife, who is Japanese, had doubted that her compatriots, well traveled though they may be, had made it to Cozumel. But as we passed an open stall filled with bracelets and clay models of Mayan gods, a young Cozumelen said in the flawless accents of Osaka, a center of Japanese commerce, "I can get it for you wholesale."

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

A Question of Class
On Flights in Europe

by Roger Collis

IS the business traveler being ripped off on short-haul flights in Europe? "Yes, I wouldn't disagree with that," said Lance Coleman, general manager of Kuoni Travel Ltd. in London. This sentiment is being voiced more and more vehemently by a growing number of executives who feel that they are being short-changed by some airlines on their so-called business-class services. "I recent paying a surcharge just to sit in a curtained-off section of an economy cabin with a free drink," is a typical reaction.

The International Air Travel Association (IATA) in Geneva recently heard complaints by several consumer bodies, notably the International Chamber of Commerce, at the confusion and lack of common standards in the business-class market. The Airline Users Committee, a London-based study group set up by the British Civil Aviation Authority, is examining what it suspects may be deliberate attempts by some airlines to force business travelers who want a flexible, full-fare economy ticket to "trade up" to business class. In many cases the service offered is inferior to that of the old economy class.

Business class began to be introduced eight years ago with the concomitant demise of first class on many short-haul routes and the burgeoning of discount fares. (Today, only Iberia, Lufthansa and Swissair offer first class within Europe.) The idea was to reward the executive who paid the full economy fare with a separate cabin, away from sandaled back-packer and other hot polio, and a more distinctive service such as more cabin attendants, free champagne, priority check-in, executive lounge and so on.

Alan Keller, now marketing director of British Caledonian, said: "I used to be No. 2 in British Airways' sales organization. When club class was introduced in Europe the attitude was that what we'd actually done was to downgrade the back end of the plane, left the front as it was, put a curtain in the middle, take the economy fare away, and force the guy who wants an economy ticket to pay a surcharge. That was a mistake and one that we don't intend to make."

Interestingly, British Caledonian claims to have been the first airline to introduce business class, in 1977 on its London-Houston route. But it has not yet done so in Europe and is reluctant to discuss its plans.

The amount of surcharge for business class can depend on the route traveled as well as the airline. It's what the traffic will bear. According to one investigator for a consumer group, flights out of London are especially susceptible to this kind of thing. "London to Australia is a good example," he said. "You pay a premium unless you go over to Amsterdam and fly from there."

Swissair and SAS are at least two honorable exceptions to this practice. Both airlines allow full economy-fare passengers to fly business class without extra charge. The old economy class cabin in the back of the plane is reserved for people flying on discount fares, but they enjoy standards of service at least equal to that of the old economy class.

IATA is sympathetic to consumer complaints about business class, but can do little except cajole its member airlines to adopt a common standard.

"We can't get involved in their commercial affairs, although this class question, what we call product definition, is a serious difficulty with us," a spokesman said. "Our hope has been that where there's no difference in the seating the business-class fare would be at the same price as full

economy. But it hasn't worked out like this. There are cases of a surcharge being paid for a product that really isn't worth a surcharge.

To be fair to the airlines, it's not easy to offer a distinctive service on business class within Europe. You can hardly expect a gourmet meal on a 40-minute flight, and who cares about one free drink?

"At the end of the day, what the businessman is buying on the short haul is a flexible ticket and what I call hassle-free hustle," said British Caledonian's Keller.

Philip Sim, business services coordinator at British Airways, said there's a time

Lack of service
noted despite
clubby labels

when service in the air can be as important as the service on the ground like priority check-in and the use of an executive club lounge.

But comfort also counts for the short-haul business flier, especially first class has virtually disappeared. Some airlines do provide more legroom, called flat pitch in industry jargon, than the standard 32 inches (82 centimeters) in economy class. But they still squeeze passengers into the same cramped economy seat.

There are higher standards of comfort and service on intercontinental routes, but intense competition for the executive dollar has led to a bewildering smorgasbord of options for the business flier. Among the hot issues that are being fought in the trans-Atlantic advertising wars are seat pitch and width, which can vary by as much as six inches on the same plane from one airline to another.

First-class passengers can sometimes come off second-best. British Airways, which claims to have the "widest seat in the sky" at 24 inches in business class, offers a measly 21 inches in first class. The very term business class can be confusing. Take your pick from Pacific, Super Executive, Marco Polo, Super, Gold, Galaxy and Preference Class.

Some light has been cast into this consumer jungle by Hogg Robinson, London-based specialists in business travel, who have made a study of the business and first-class service of 28 airlines operating out of Britain on both short and long haul flights. Their 70-page report compares airport facilities, plane seating, such as the availability of papers and angles of recline, and the proportion allocated to non-smokers as well as details of in-flight catering.

Business-class buffs will be overjoyed to learn that of half the airlines offer free champagne/business class and that Singapore Airlines, which scores high in catering, provides only one executive toilet on its 747 compared with five on SAS.

The study does not get into the complex issue of fares, nor does it compare economy-class services. But it is useful and timely. It amply demonstrates that the watchword for the business flier must be *Caveat emptor*.

"A Question of Class" is available free of charge from Hogg Robinson Travel, 71 Kingsley, London WC2B 6SU.

For Fun and Profit is a new column that will appear weekly to help businessmen cope with the complexities of travel worldwide.

TRAVEL

Finding a First-Rate Steak in Scotland

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LINLITHGOW, Scotland — "A dish that I do love to feed upon," remarks Kate to Petruchio's manservant, Grumio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," when he offers her a piece of beef and mustard.

The British adored steak in Elizabethan times — the nickname Beefsteak for the Yeomen of the Guard dates from that era — and they continued to adore it in Victorian times. Nathaniel Hawthorne, reaching for a simile, wrote, "Dr. Johnson's morality was as English as an article as a beefsteak." Not for nothing is the British equivalent of Uncle Sam called John Bull.

But like so many things gastronomic in Britain, the steak has fallen on hard times in the 20th century. It is still possible to find a good roast rib of beef in London or in the countryside, but good steaks are even scarcer than Johnsonian morality.

The typical English restaurant beefsteak is underweight, underaged and overcooked, not a patch on its counterpart in New York or Florence or Tokyo; I have been told for at least a decade by Englishmen (and even by Frenchmen) that the best beef in Europe comes from Scotland, but I had never been able until recently to find the evidence to support their argument on my dinner plate.

NOW I have. The man who made a believer of me is Clive Davidson, a South African who was so disappointed with the beef offered him by wholesaler that he closed his Edinburgh restaurant and set out to learn butchering. Once he had mastered his new trade, he and his Dundee-born wife, Anne, opened a place called the Champany Inn near Linlithgow, about 30 minutes' drive west of Edinburgh. They serve an array of steaks: rib loin, Pope's eye, sirloin and filet (but only reluctantly, because he considers it "expensive and inferior").

The steaks bear comparison with those of Christ Cella in Manhattan or Peter Luger in Brooklyn or Morton's in Chicago or Scanzani in Florence, which is to say that they are thick, seared black on the outside and dark red in the center, the juices sealed in, the flavor rich and smoky, the texture tender but still chewy. Best of all, they fill the nostrils, indeed the whole restaurant, with their hearty aroma.

Last year, Drew Smith, the new editor of the Good Food Guide, a campaigner for honest and unpretentious cooking, put Champany on the map. In the 1983 edition of the guide, just out, he says that these are "the best steaks in Britain." He is absolutely right.

Davidson cooks his steaks on a massive charcoal grill that generates enough heat to carbonize a rhinoceros, cooks them rare but not quite blue, if his customers allow him to have his way, and serves them on big oval plates. A trolley holds 10 mustards, including a particularly good English one made with honey. Kate would surely smile if she were ever to find her way to Linlithgow.

Clive Davidson, a big, jolly man who is just as serious and just as knowledgeable about his beef as a three-star chef in France is about his sauces, says that there are six main factors that affect the way a steak tastes.

HERE they are, together with his comments and a description of the methods used:

1. The breed of steer. "I don't like Aberdeen Angus purebred, so I try to use Scots blue-gray — the ugliest beast you ever saw. Never get near Charolais or a Charolais cross, because it's too fibrous, far too fibrous. Hereford has too much marbling. What you want is a piece of beef that glitters, with creamy-colored fat that flakes off

when you scrape it with your nail. It must never be at all rubbery."

2. How the steer is fed. "If possible you want a steer that has had to work for his meals, so the meat is best when they have been battling to find the short grass in June and July. When the grass is too young and tender, they gorge themselves and swell up. Very bad."

3. Aging. "We hang the meat for at least four weeks, and we have had some very good results in hanging it for eight. It goes into a chilled room — 39 degrees (4 degrees centigrade), 1 degree above the European Community limit — where ionizers help to retard the fungus growth and weight loss. Still, by the time we finish, we have lost about a quarter of the original weight — 10 percent from aging, 15 percent from trimming. An ordinary supermarket steak in Britain hasn't been aged at all."

4. The cut. "My absolute favorite is a Pope's eye, which is cut against the grain from the point where the hind leg connects with the body. It is never fatty and always full of flavor." (There is no direct American comparison, since both the pattern of butchering and the terminology is different. Davidson said he liked American Porterhouse and T-bones best.)

5. Thickness. "You can't cook a thin steak well. Ours are a minimum of one and a quarter inches, and they should be thicker."

6. Cooking. "I paint the steaks with olive oil, which has a low flash point; that means that the meat cannot burn before it cooks. I use a lava-rock grill, heated with gas, that must be lit an hour before cooking. I turn the steak as few times as possible, seldom more than three, because that toughens it. And I never salt the meat before cooking, because if you do that you let the juices escape."

Steak isn't everything at Champany. There are several first courses, including frogs' legs cooked over the same grill and served in a tiny copper pan with foamy butter (my wife's favorite) and fine gravlax with mustard sauce (mine). There are deep-fried onion rings, real ones, and baked potatoes that have never seen a piece of foil.

There is an ample salad bar, a rarity in



Clive Davidson inspecting the beef.

Europe, and creditable chocolate mousse and pecan pie for those hardy few who can cope with desert after an orgy of protein. And there is a first class wine list offering the full line of Beaujolais from Georges Dubouche, lots of 1971 and 1972 Burgundies and a selection of South African reds, well served by the amiable and aptly named wine waiter, Andrew Backus.

Not easily satisfied, Davidson has installed a pool, imported from La Rochelle in western France and the only one of its kind in Britain, to hold live lobsters, oysters and scallops, as well as langoustines, which the Scots call crayfish. The water contains the same salts and trace elements as the Atlantic Ocean. The cocktail lounge, which he dislikes because it tends to decant too many customers into the dining room in no condition to appreciate the cooking, is soon to be replaced by a raw bar.

One eats in a round room with stone walls

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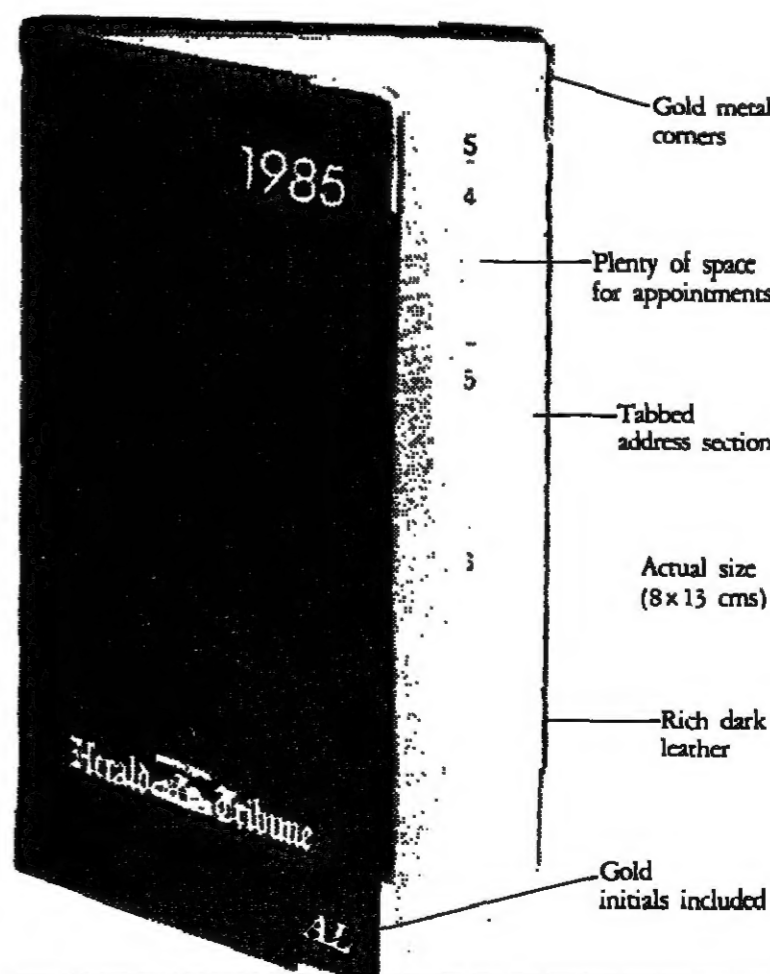
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18-185

Taking It Easy on the Purse

by Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — It has long been our contention, where food is concerned, that taste has little to do with cost. Although we have ample admiration for truffles, foie gras and caviar, we can content ourselves with chicken in the pot or a simple platter of boiled beef and stuffed cabbage.

We are, with fair frequency, asked to offer dishes that do not put too much strain on a purse strings, and that is what we have found here.

First, we would propose ground meats of beef, pork or lamb — as lean as possible. Then, there are foods that are sometimes called "stretchers" — macaroni, potatoes and so on — that should be used in limited quantities although sometimes they may serve as the focal point of a platter, and one should consider such underdressed, therefore low-cost, cuts of meat as last of lamb, one of our favorites.

Our specific offerings include a roast given a special flavor with chopped fresh basil, a little Parmesan cheese, chopped garlic and pine nuts. These ingredients are, of course, the basis for the excellent Italian sauce known as pesto, which is what we call it. We also include a curried base of ground beef topped with judicious amount of well-seasoned meat potatoes. This is our most recent version of that traditional English dish, shepherd's pie, although our recipe is very much at variance with the original. And, finally, we put a breast of lamb stuffed Italian-style, a filling composed of ricotta cheese, spinach, Parmesan cheese and mushrooms.

SHEPHERD-PIE
WITH CURRY MEAT

6 potatoes, about 1 1/2 lbs.
Salt to taste, if desired
1 tablespoon peanut, rapeseed or corn oil
1/4 cup finely chopped onion
1/4 cup finely chopped garlic
1 or 2 tablespoons curry powder
1 teaspoon ground cumin
1 teaspoon ground oregano
2 pounds ground beef
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 cup crushed, can imported tomatoes
1/4 cup fresh or can chicken broth
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups cooked rice or frozen green peas
1/2 cup hot milk
3 tablespoons butter

1. Put the potatoes into a kettle and add water to cover and salt to taste. Bring to the boil and cook 20 to 30 minutes or until the potatoes are tender to the core when pierced with a fork.

2. As the potatoes cook, heat the oil in a skillet and add the onions and garlic. Cook, stirring occasionally, until they are wilted. Add the curry powder, cumin and coriander and cook briefly, stirring.

3. Add the meat and cook, stirring down with the side of a heavy kitchen spoon to break up the lumps. Add salt, pepper, the tomatoes, broth and sugar. Cook, stirring occasionally, about 20 to 30 minutes.

4. Meanwhile, preheat the broiler.

5. Drain the potatoes and put them through a food mill or a potato ricer back into the hot kettle. Stir in the peas and cook briefly.

6. Add the hot milk, two tablespoons of the butter and pepper, preferably white, beating with a wooden spoon.

7. Heat an eight-cup baking dish (a soufflé dish works well) and spoon the piping-hot curried meat into it. Top with the hot mashed potatoes. Smooth over the top. Dot with the remaining tablespoon of butter.

8. Run the mixture under the broiler until the top is golden brown. Serve immediately.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

PESTO MEAT LOAF

2 pounds lean ground pork
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 tablespoon olive oil
2 tablespoons finely chopped garlic
1 cup fine bread crumbs
1/2 cup toasted pine nuts
1 cup finely chopped, loosely packed fresh basil
1/2 cup finely chopped, loosely packed parsley
1/2 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
1 egg, lightly beaten
Fresh tomato sauce (see recipe).

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
2. Put the pork in a mixing bowl. Add salt and pepper.
3. Heat the oil in a small skillet. Add the garlic and cook, stirring, until it is wilted. Add to the pork.
4. Add the bread crumbs, pine nuts, basil, parsley, Parmesan cheese and egg. Blend well.
5. Put the mixture into a standard six-cup loaf pan. Pack it down and smooth over the top. Place in the oven and bake about one

hour or until the internal temperature registers 165 degrees. Remove from the oven and let the meat loaf stand about 15 minutes before slicing and serving with the tomato sauce.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

STUFFED BREAST OF LAMB

2 breasts of lamb with pockets for stuffing
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 pound fresh spinach in bulk or 1 10-ounce package in plastic
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon finely chopped garlic
2 cups thinly sliced mushrooms, about 1/4 pound
1/2 cup ricotta cheese
1/4 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
1 egg, lightly beaten
1/4 teaspoon finely grated nutmeg
1 tablespoon peanut, corn or vegetable oil
1 teaspoon crumbled rosemary leaves
1/2 cup chicken broth.

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees.
2. Sprinkle the breasts of lamb inside and out with salt and pepper.

3. Pick over the spinach and pull off and discard any tough stems or blemished leaves. Drop the spinach into boiling water to cover and cook one minute. Drain. When cool enough to handle, press the spinach to extract as much excess liquid as possible. Chop finely.

4. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add the garlic, mushrooms, salt and pepper. Cook, stirring, until the mushrooms give up their liquid and it evaporates. Add the chopped spinach and stir to blend. Let cool slightly. Spoon the mixture into a mixing bowl. Add the ricotta, Parmesan, egg and nutmeg. Blend thoroughly.

5. Stuff each lamb pocket with equal amounts of the filling, packing it down to almost completely fill the pockets. Sew up the openings of each pocket with string.

6. Rub the meat all over with oil. Sprinkle both sides with rosemary and place the breasts bone side up on a baking dish.

7. Place in the oven and bake 20 minutes.

8. Reduce the oven heat to 400 degrees. Turn the breasts bone side down. Bake 25 minutes. Pour off the fat. Pour the broth into the pan and stir to dissolve the brown particles that cling to the bottom and sides of the pan. Place in the oven and bake 15 minutes longer.

Yield: Four to six servings.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Researchers Try to Revive Computer Bubble Memory

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years ago, the bubble burst for bubble memory. Once viewed as one of the most promising ways to store and retrieve computer information — a method that preserved it even when the plug was pulled and the display screen went dark — magnetic bubbles turned out to be too slow and too expensive to be competitive, company after company concluded.

In 1981, after investing millions of dollars, Texas Instruments Inc., National Semiconductor Corp. and Rockwell International Corp. closed their bubble operations and turned back to the traditional means of storing information: chips and magnetic disks.

Now, however, there are indications that magnetic bubbles may make a comeback. At Carnegie-Mellon University, where a new Magnetics Technology Center has already become a hotbed of new research in data-storage techniques, researchers have for the first time put semiconductor devices on bubble-memory material. The development promises to make bubble memories much smaller and much faster, combining the durability of bubbles with the speed of semiconductor chips.

Researchers hope to marry the durability of bubbles to the speed of chips.

"It's a very promising step," said Lane Mason, a senior industry analyst for Dataquest, which follows the memory market. "With bubble prices so high, a big enough market just hasn't developed to give you that warm and fuzzy feeling that bubbles are here to stay." The worldwide market last year was about \$140 million, or "about equal to about two weeks of 64K RAM production," Mr. Mason said. The 64K RAM, the most common of memory chips, is a random-access-memory chip which can store 65,536 bits of information.

Bubble memories differ greatly from semiconductors, however. They are best envisioned as tiny, permanent magnets on the surface of a chip made of garnet, the same material used in gemstones. The position of the bubbles, each of which represents a single bit of information, is changed by two sets of coils wound around the garnet.

"All these bubbles are marching around like a band on a football field, and each one has to march out to be read," said Mark Kryder, a former researcher at International Business Machines Corp.'s T.J. Watson Research Laboratory who worked with David Greve and Paul Rasky on the Carnegie-Mellon effort. The data from each member of the band are then translated through a handful of "support" chips surrounding each bubble device, and sent to the computer's processor.

THE benefits are tremendous. In a desktop computer, data might be stored — at least temporarily — in RAM chips, but in the industry such chips are known as "volatile." That means that when the power disappears, so do the data, instantly and irrevocably. More often, data are written onto a magnetic disk, where things are more permanent. But disk drives are heavy and cannot take much bouncing around.

Because they are solid-state devices, bubble memories can take all sorts of abuse. And because the data are stored magnetically, a constant stream of power is not necessary. Thus, they are particularly attractive in portable computers, and companies like the Telcom Corp. have used them in their models for some years. However, for reasons of economy, other portables, like Tandy's popular Model 100 portable, use RAM's supplied with power by battery packs.

"Bubbles work for years and years, which makes them particularly attractive to the military, and anyone who needs memory in a miserable environment," Mr. Kryder said. As a result, bubble memories have been incorporated in robotics equipment on the

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Gldr.	S.F.	S.F.	Yen
Australia	3,395	4,601	11,027	36,975	1,184	18,745	5,648	13,330	141,330
Belgium	63,705	71,359	21,262	34,284	3,062	17,551	5,999	118,92	1,413,300
Canada	1,178	1,357	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
France	1,058,59	2,193,08	614,50	280,77		54,327	30,711	73,85	745,45
Germany	1,128	1,128	81,74	9,72	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Italy	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
Japan	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
Netherlands	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
New Zealand	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
Portugal	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
Spain	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
Sweden	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
Switzerland	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
U.K.	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778
U.S.	1,178	1,178	3,570	10,908	2,186	4,000	7,125	29,959	284,778

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

		P		P		P		P	
12%	10A	PGESR	1.50	22.8	727	13	12%	12%	12%
11%	10A	PGESR	1.37	21.8	5	11%	11%	11%	11%
10%	10A	PGESR	1.26	21.2	1	10%	10%	10%	10%
10%	10A	PGESR	1.25	21.2	2	10%	10%	10%	10%
10%	10A	PGESR	1.24	21.2	4	10%	10%	10%	10%
10%	10A	PGESR	1.23	21.2	20	10%	10%	10%	10%

[illegible][illegible]

Company Earns

de Paris (Paris)
 de Nederland (Amsterdam)
 de Lucca (Lucca)
 de Lamber (Lamber)
 de Paris (Paris)
 de Paris (Paris)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Expects Lower Net For Last Quarter of '84

TORONTO — General Motors Corp. will probably report lower earnings for the 1984 fourth quarter because of strikes in the United States and Canada, the company chairman, Roger B. Smith, said Thursday.

"I don't see how (higher earnings) would be possible with the volume we lost in the two strikes last September and October in North America," he said.

GM reported net income of \$1.3 billion, or \$4.11 per share, in the 1983 fourth quarter.

The United Auto Workers struck for six days in the United States last year. In Canada, about 35,000 workers were out for almost two weeks in a strike that also affected about 50,000 U.S. workers.

The strike led the Canadian section of the UAW to seek a break with the U.S. union because of conflicts between the two organizations.

Mr. Smith said he was not concerned about dealing with a separate Canadian union and still sees Canada as an attractive place to invest.

On another subject, he said GM's Canadian branch would have a "substantial" advantage on bidding to supply parts to the company's new Saturn Corp. subsidiary because of the lower Canadian dollar.

GM earlier this month announced a \$3-billion plan to begin building a new line of small cars later this decade from a plant that will likely be located in the United States.

General Motors of Canada Ltd. is also considering building a new small-car plant with Suzuki Motor Co. of Japan but that plan remains "in the paper stage," Mr. Smith said.

He said he believes that while the existing partial free-trade agreement covering automobiles between the United States and Canada has been a success, the accord should be reexamined from time to time.

Mr. Smith later told an industry group that he was not suggesting a "wholesale" revamping of the pact but said "effective trade policies must always be flexible and responsive to change."

6.3% Profit Rise Expected for '84 By Matsushita

OSAKA, Japan — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Thursday that profits in the fiscal year that ended Nov. 20 would rise to about 250 billion yen (\$981 million), up 6.3 percent from a year earlier.

Sales in the fiscal year are expected to rise 5.8 percent, to 3,450 billion yen from a year earlier, it said. The company said it plans to pay a 10-yen dividend for the year.

The expected poor growth rate for the year is attributable to the uncertainty of worldwide economic conditions, it said.

Video-equipment sales rose 21.9 percent to 1,026 billion yen, from 842.38 billion a year earlier, it said. Communication and industrial equipment sales rose 29.4 percent to 613.35 billion yen from 474.08 billion a year earlier.

Electronic components sales rose 31.6 percent to 471.76 billion yen from 358.45 billion a year earlier.

Rockwell to Pay \$1.6 Billion In Cash to Buy Allen-Bradley

PITTSBURGH — Rockwell International Corp. announced Thursday that it had agreed to pay \$1.65 billion in cash to acquire Allen-Bradley Co., a leading maker of automation equipment.

The purchase of Allen-Bradley's common stock outstanding has been approved by Rockwell's directors and the shareholders of Allen-Bradley, said Rockwell, an aerospace and electronics company.

Rockwell, riding a business crest that has raised its earnings for the last nine years, will be gaining an important foothold in the growing field of factory automation. Allen-Bradley's principle products are automated controls, the electronic devices that control machines.

Allen-Bradley reported sales of \$942 million and earnings of \$90 million, both records, in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30. Analysts believe it holds the leading share, estimated at 30 percent, of the U.S. market for automated controls.

The management of Allen-Bradley put the company up for sale in October.

A group led by company managers said in December that it planned to buy the company with money borrowed against Allen-Bradley's assets. The West German electronics manufacturer, Siemens AG, also bid for the company.

Rockwell, the builder of the space shuttle and the B-1B nuclear bomber, set company records with sales of \$9.3 billion and net income of \$496 million for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

Rockwell's common shares closed at \$30.625 Thursday, down \$1.125, on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Allen-Bradley will be a substantial new core business for Rockwell," said Robert Anderson, the Rockwell chairman.

C.R. Whitney, chairman and chief executive officer of Allen-Bradley, and Tracy O'Rourke, president and chief operating officer, said in a joint statement, "Although we were hopeful the management buyout would succeed, we believe our association with Rockwell will support and enhance the continued success of Allen-Bradley."

Berisford S&W Reports Higher Sales, Earnings

LONDON — Berisford S&W PLC reported Thursday a pretax profit of \$80.23 million (\$71.6 million) for the year ended Sept. 30 on revenues of \$5.7 billion.

The comparative figures for the previous year were \$55.64 million in profits and \$4.25 billion in revenues.

Berisford is a holding company for a diversified group that includes sugar refiners, commodity and insurance brokers, and various food manufacturing and distribution companies.

Berisford said steps to expand its financial-service operations provided the year's main strategic achievement. Monthly oil revenues are running at about \$336,000. The group is participating in 21 producing wells in the United States and further development drilling is expected in coming months.

A lower contribution from a subsidiary, British Sugar Corp. PLC, was attributed to a depressed sugar-beet crop, higher European Community levies and lower EC profit-margin increases.

U.S. \$175,000,000 National Westminster Finance B.V. & Co. (Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability) Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 18 January, 1985 to 18 July, 1985 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 9 1/4% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 18 July, 1985 against Coupon No. 8 will be U.S. \$227.82.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

8 1/4% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES 1980 due 1991/1995 of ELSEVIER-NDU NV

The undersigned hereby announces that Elsevier-NDU N.V. will redeem by prepayment all of the outstanding 8 1/4% Convertible Debentures 1980 due 1991/1995 (the "Debentures"). The redemption date has been fixed at 1st March 1985.

Pursuant to Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Trust Deed, the Debentures, with the coupon as at 1st March 1986 and subsequent coupons attached, will be redeemed at 102.50 per cent, or U.S. \$1,025, — per Debenture of U.S. \$1,000, —, upon presentation at any of the head offices of Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V. and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. in Amsterdam, Suisse Bank Corporation in Basel, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. in London, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf and Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Trust Deed, the Debentures may be converted, up to and including 28th February 1985, into Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") representing Ordinary Shares of Elsevier-NDU N.V. at the Conversion Price of Dfl. 39.60 per BDR representing one Ordinary Share of Dfl. 4, — nominal.

B.V. Algemeen Administratie-Trustkantoor

Rotterdam, 17th January 1985

Its Berlin Base Doesn't Isolate Schering From Big Role Abroad

(Continued from Page 11)

right after World War II, sold at public auction and renamed Schering-Plough (Corp.), with a clause preventing us from using the label Schering for any of our products sold there.

"Well that loss came as such a shock to Schering's management that for years the Berlin board didn't want to go back to the states. But there's a new generation of top managers here who recognize the need to return to that huge market."

Expansion will not preclude shareholders from sharing in 1984's sharply improved results, Mr. Pohl said.

Without being specific, he said shareholders can expect a dividend increase from 1984 results, the first such rise after a steady 10.50-DM dividend on somewhat disappointing earnings during the past several years, when the company has been involved in a major restructuring.

Net profit dropped 22 percent to 80.1 million DM in 1983 from 103 million in 1982 as result of higher

financing costs from a major overseas acquisition that year of FBC Ltd., a British agro-chemical concern.

In 1982, Schering sold two large subsidiaries involved in industrial chemicals, Leichter-Chemie GmbH and Isar-Rakoll Chemie GmbH, to help finance the acquisition of FBC.

Expectations of strong profit and a possible dividend increase at Schering have fueled a surge in the company's share price since last summer.

Schering's shares, traditional favorites among foreign investors, who value the company's research and associate the company's label with its path-breaking development of oral contraceptives in the early 1960s, have outperformed the market over the past six months by advancing from a low of 316 DM in July to Thursday's 455.5 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, up from 454.8 Wednesday.

In addition to investor awareness of Schering's well-placed position to benefit from the strong dollar, analysts say, other factors behind the demand for Schering's

shares are a sense that the company has largely completed its restructuring efforts and — made stronger by its integration of FBC — is now ready to start a period of sustained growth in both pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals.

The takeover of FBC, which makes the highly successful cereal fungicide, Sportak, and has a strong marketing network in Europe and the United States, enabled Schering to become one of the top 10 players in the world agro-chemical business overnight.

As the food requirements of the world's rapidly expanding population grow, demand for herbicides and pesticides almost certainly will remain brisk, according to Schering's strategists.

Agro-chemicals, including herbicides and pesticides, had accounted for only 15-18 percent of volume at Schering before the FBC acquisition but today account for 32 percent, compared with 42 percent for pharmaceuticals.

Industrial chemicals, fine chemicals and electro-plating take up the rest.

Oral contraceptives, where Schering is by far the market leader in Europe, contributed 600 million DM in revenue last year, or 12 percent of the total.

"Acquiring FBC clearly put Schering's growth prospects on a broader basis," said Margot Schöner, an analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank, noting that there are substantial risks in concentrating too heavily in the fiercely competitive international pharmaceutical market that includes world leaders Hoechst AG and Bayer AG, both based in West Germany.

Mrs. Schöner said that although the dollar helped Schering's 1984 results, the company should be wary of trying to expand too fast overseas. She said Schering also must watch developments in Latin America closely, where the company's subsidiaries are being battered by hyperinflation and radical exchange-rate fluctuations but are unable to raise prices.

"A sharp drop in the dollar's value this year is a big risk for all export oriented German compa-

nies, but especially so for Schering, given its overseas exposure," she said.

Schering employs 23,000 worldwide, with 7,000 in West Berlin at the company's headquarters and various factories there.

Several thousand workers are involved in research and production at Bergkamen, West Germany, where the company maintains a second official headquarters established in the early 1960s "so that Schering could keep operations running — with fully computerized company records — in the event Berlin were overrun," Mr. Pohl said.

"I think having a backup headquarters is a thing of the past, but that's up to shareholders to decide," he said.

Kingdom of Sweden

U.S. \$158,000,000 Floating Rate Notes Due January 1995

For the six months 16th January, 1985 to 16th July, 1985 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 9 1/4% per annum with a Coupon Amount of U.S. \$116,267.74.

Bankers Trust Company, London Fiscal Agent

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
20	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
30	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
40	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
50	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975
60	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975	182.975

Gold 385.00 - 385.50

Valuers White Weld S.A. 1, Quai de Mont-Blanc, 1201 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 62 51 - Telex 28 365

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain	1984	1983	1982
Trusthouse Forte	Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Berisford (S&W)	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 5,700	Revenue: 4,250	Revenue: 4,250	Revenue: 4,250
Profit: 80.23	Profit: 55.64	Profit: 55.64	Profit: 55.64
Per Share: 0.227	Per Share: 0.212	Per Share: 0.212	Per Share: 0.212

United States	1984	1983	1982
Abbott Labs	Revenue: 800.3	Revenue: 762.3	Revenue: 762.3
Profit: 100.3	Profit: 100.3	Profit: 100.3	Profit: 100.3
Per Share: 1.00	Per Share: 1.00	Per Share: 1.00	Per Share: 1.00

Apple Computer	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Aut. Data Prod.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Bk New England	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Burlington Ind.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Cessna Aircraft	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Fst Pennsylvania	1984	1983	1982
Revenue: 1,150	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051	Revenue: 1,051
Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150	Profit: 150
Per Share: 0.093	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079	Per Share: 0.079

Bubble Memory May Return

(Continued from Page 11)

factory floor and in weapons systems. In addition, some aircraft manufacturers are using them in flight recorders, the "black boxes" that record flight-deck conversation and instrumentation on jetliners.

The problems have been cost and speed. As the price of semiconductors has plummeted 90 percent in the last five years, bubble memories simply could not keep up: silicon is a lot cheaper than garnet. Moreover, the bubbles themselves take a while to get sorted and "detected" by a probe on the surface of the chip that sends the signals to the support chips. Thus, the process is too slow and cumbersome for manipulating large amounts of data.

The effort by researchers, both at Carnegie-Mellon and Intel Corp., the sole U.S. manufacturer with a very active bubble-memory program, has been to pack bubbles

more densely and eliminate those support chips.

The technique used at Carnegie-Mellon has involved bombarding the garnet with hydrogen, helium and neon ions, a "doping" process similar to that used to put impurities with special characteristics for conducting electricity in semiconductors. "That forms a pattern in the garnet wafer, not just on the surface," making it possible to fill the device with 16 times more bubbles than on a conventional device, Mr. Kryder explained.

The second step involved controlling those bubbles, however, and that was more complicated. By using lasers, the Carnegie-Mellon team was able, for the first time, to put a silicon wafer on the garnet. "The thing that takes the most space on the bubble chip is the detector," Mr. Kryder said. The hybrid chip, however, uses far smaller silicon detectors, and those problems are solved.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. are pleased to announce the opening of the securities branch in Tokyo of S. G. WARBURG, ROWE & PITMAN, AKROYD (JAPAN) INC.

Hibiya Kokusai Building, 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Telephone: 593 0555 Telefax: 593 0550 Telex: 2222535

Christopher T.B. Purvis Branch Manager Masaharu Ono General Manager

Mark Taketomi Deputy General Manager (equities) Nicholas J. Hanbury-Williams Manager (bonds) Susumu Yamada General Manager

Tadashi Jitoku Manager (settlements) Tatsuya Yasukawa Manager (new issues)

Martin L. Gordon, Resident Senior Director, Far East.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only December, 1984

Hellenic Telecommunications Organisation S.A. (Organismos Telepikionon tis Ellados)

U.S. \$ 300,000,000 Medium Term Credit Facility

Lead-Managed by

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) Citicorp Capital Markets Group The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited Kansallis-Osake-Pankki The Sumitomo Bank Group The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Chemical Bank International Group Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Gulf International Bank B.S.C. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Standard Chartered Bank The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Co-Lead Managed by

Banco de Bilbao, S.A. The Daiwa Bank, Limited The Saitama Bank Ltd.

Managed by

Bargan Bank S.A.K. - Kuwait Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft, London Branch

Co-Managed by

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) Citicorp Capital Markets Group The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited Kansallis-Osake-Pankki The Sumitomo Bank Group The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Chemical Bank International Group Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Gulf International Bank B.S.C. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Standard Chartered Bank The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Co-Lead Managed by

Banco de Bilbao, S.A. The Daiwa Bank, Limited The Saitama Bank Ltd.

Managed by

Bargan Bank S.A.K. - Kuwait Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft, London Branch

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Chemical Bank International Group Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Gulf International Bank B.S.C. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Standard Chartered Bank The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

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Chemical Bank International Group Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Gulf International Bank B.S.C. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Standard Chartered Bank The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Joint Stock Company with a capital of FRF 1,632,580,000 Registered office: 16 Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS (9^e)

Trade Register: PARIS B 662 042 440

Floating rate bonds 1979 - 1991 of US\$1,000

EARLY REDEMPTION

Holders of floating rate bonds 1979-1991 are hereby informed that all said bonds will be redeemable at their nominal amount by anticipation on February 22, 1985 at the office of FRENCH AMERICAN BANKING CORPORATION in NEW YORK and at the offices of the following Banks:

- Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris)

- Algemeene Bank Nederland NV (Amsterdam)

- Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Rome)

- Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. (Brussels)

- Banque Nationale de Paris (Luxembourg) S.A. (Luxembourg)

- Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd. (London)

- Dresdner Bank AG (Frankfurt/Main)

International Income Fund

To the Holders of

Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units — in Bearer Form

Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units — in Bearer Form

Long Term Units — All Holders

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividends per Unit for the financial period ended 31st December, 1984, payable on the 31st January, 1985, in respect of Units in issue on 31st December, 1984:—

Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units

US\$0.0446 per Unit — payable against Coupon No. 7.

Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units

US\$0.0302 per Unit — payable against Coupon No. 7.

Long Term Units — All Holders

US\$2.00 per Unit — payable against Coupon No. 24.

Unit holders should send their Coupons to either the Trustee at 28/34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:—

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, EBC House, 1-3 Saale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Bankers Trust Company, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Altkirgen, Luxembourg.

Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Long Term Units in issue at 31st January, 1985 may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional units at a purchase price equal to the Net Asset Value per Unit at 27th January, 1985 (as an indication, the Net Asset Value per Unit was US\$21.40 on 13th January, 1985). This

(Continued From Back Page)

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Page)

AUTOS TAX FREE



Mobil North Sea Ltd. said Carl Burnett Jr. has become its president and general manager, succeeding Doyle G. Marrs, who has been taken over as president and general manager of Mobil Oil Canada Ltd.

Mr. Burnett moved to London from Lagos, where he was general manager of Mobil Producing Nigeria. In his new post, Mr. Burnett is responsible for Mobil's exploration and production activities in the U.K. North Sea.

has been with the Hong Kong-based trading group of Jardine Matheson & Co. since 1977, principally as a director of marketing services and latterly as international coordinator. The appointment is part of Seare's effort to improve

Nabisco Group Ltd., London, said Alistair C. Mitchell-Innes is to join the company March 1 as chief executive. Mr. Mitchell-Innes currently is a director of Brooke Bond.

Group PLC, which was acquired by Unilever PLC late last year, will succeed John Greeniaus, who is returning to the U.S. parent, Nabisco Brands Inc., to head up the cookie division. In addition, Charles Tidbury joined the N

bisco Group as a non-executive director. He was chairman of Whitebread Co. and remains on board. He is also a director of Barclays Bank PLC.

Keywell Post \$76.5 million, or 86 cents a share, from \$101.2 million, or 98 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales slipped

Honeywell said fourth-quarter earnings from continuing operations rose to \$110.4 million from \$102.9 million, but that a loss from discontinued operations lowered

ADVERTISING
INTERNATIONAL
Quotations Supplied

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. 514
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.

(d) Bearbond	SF 940
(d) Conbar	SF 118
(d) Equibond America	111
(d) Equibond Europe	115
(d) Equibond Pacific	109
(d) Grobar	SF 191
(d) Stockbar	SF 1646
(d) CSF Fund	SF 2
(d) Crossbow Fund	1
(d) ITF Fund N.V.	1

BANQUE INDOSUEZ

(d) Asian Growth Fund	\$ 1
(w) Dividend	5F 8
(w) FIF - America	\$ 8
(w) FIF - Europe	\$ 8
(w) FIF - Pacific	\$ 8
(d) Indusuez Multibonds A	\$ 8
(d) Indusuez Multibonds B	514
BRITANIA POS 271, St. Heller, Jersey	
(w) Brit. Dollar Income	\$ 0.00
(w) Brits Monop. Curr	\$ 8
(d) Brit. Int'l Manag. portf	50

(d) Brit. Intl. Manag. Portf.	£1
(w) Brit. Universal Growth	50
(w) Brit. Gold Fund	50
(w) Brit. Manag. Currency	£1
(d) Brit. Japan Dir. Port. Fd	50
(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund	50
(d) Brit. World Lds. Fund	50
(d) Brit. World Techn. Fuas	50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
(w) Capital Intl. Fund	50
(w) Capital Italia SA	50

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF 352
(d) Bond Valor Swi	SF 10
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 10
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	\$ 10
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 1048
(d) Convert Valor Swi	SF 10
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	\$ 10
(d) Convertor	SF 82
(d) Fonds - Bonds	SF 7
(d) Fonds - Int'l	SF 10
(d) Money Market Fund	\$ 103

(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 101
(d) Energie-Valor	SF 15
(d) Ussec	SF 92
(d) Europa-Valor	SF 14
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF 17
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
(1d) Concentra	DM 2
(1d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 9
Dine & Hengst & Lloyd George, Brussels	
(1m) DMH Commodity Pool	S 208.12
(1m) Gold Pool	S 22.29

(m) Frisk	\$ 572.44
(n) Winch Life Fast Pool	\$ 572.44
(m) Trans World F. Pool	\$ 589.08

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(m) Amer Values Com. Pref	\$ 10
(r) Fidelity Amer. Growth	\$ 16

(d)	Fidelity Australia Fund	\$7
(d)	Fidelity Div. Svcs Tr.	\$12
(d)	Fidelity Fd. East Fund	\$9
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(d)	GAM International Inc.	\$ 100
(w)	GAM North America Inc.	100
(w)	GAM N. America Unit Trust	\$ 11
(w)	GAM Pacific Inc.	125
(w)	GAM Stent & Int'l Unit Trust	\$ 10
(m)	GAM Systems Inc.	\$ 10

(w) GAA Worldwide Inc.	\$ 121
(m) GAA Tyche S.A. Class A	\$ 108
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.	
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$ 1
(d) G.T. Applied Science	\$ 14
(d) G.T. Asson H.K. Gwth.Fd.	\$ 12
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	\$ 2
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	\$ 21
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	\$ 2
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	\$ 2
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$ 1

(d) G.T. Beta Fund	\$ 97
(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd	\$ 17
(d) G.T. Henshu Pathfinder	\$ 22
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	\$ 71
(d) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund	\$ 41
(d) G.T. Technology Fund	\$ 21
(d) G.T. South China Fund	\$ 14

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<p> (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) \$ 1 (d) Short Term 'A' (Distri) \$ 0.99 (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) \$ 1.1 (d) Short Term 'B' (Distri) \$ 0.84 (w) Long Term \$ 21 </p>	<p> INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO MO K (b) J.F. Japan Trust Y 4 (b) J.F. South East Asia Y 2 (b) J.F. Tokai Y 4 </p>
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(b) J.F. South Technology	1	28
(b) J.F. Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	2	3
(b) J.F. Australia	3	3
LLOYDS BANK INTL. POB CH Geneva		
(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	3	18
(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	10
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	10
(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	31
(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	14
NIMARBEN		
(d) Class A		\$ 8
(w) Class B - U.S.		\$ 8

(w) Class C - Japan — 5%
DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Ben
Luxembourg Franc; SF — Swiss Fr
change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit; N.A. — N
New; S — suspended; S/S — Stock S
Gross Performance Index Dec.; @ —
Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ — Offer Pri
price as an Amsterdam Stock Exchan

Trafalgar House PLC, the British shipping, construction, property and oil group, said that John McCracken has been appointed director of its Scott Lithgow Ltd. unit. Mr McCracken is resident in Scotland, and Northern Ireland, for IBM United Kingdom Ltd. Scott Lithgow builds exploration rigs, floating production platforms and naval vessels.

Lower Nets

Tandy, Hon

share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 14.3 percent to \$45.9 billion from \$40.2 billion in 1983.

Lower Nets

Fourth-quarter revenue rose to \$1.75 billion from \$1.62 billion.

INVESTMENT— PERSONAL FUNDS

are supplied by the Funds listed with the are based on issue prices. The following are of securities available for the 1985:

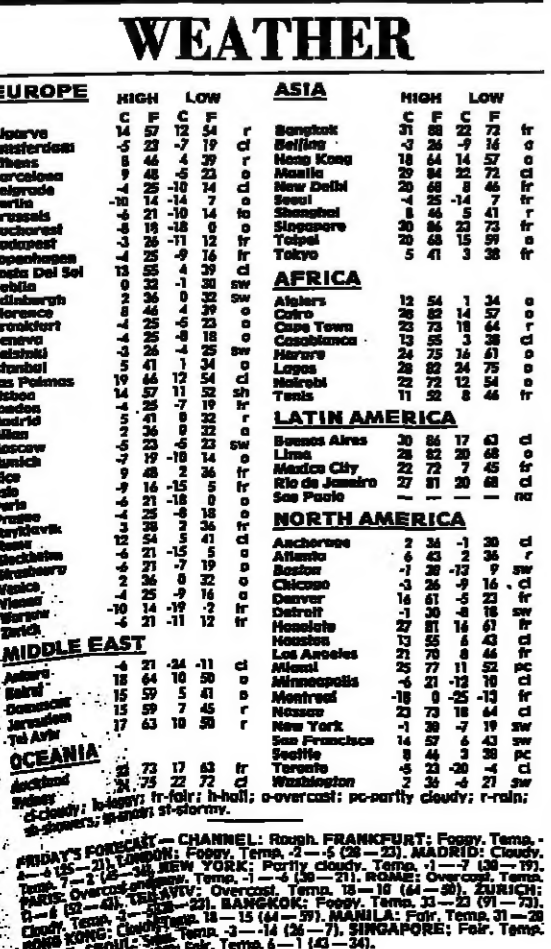
—(d) Crossbow Fund	5F	11.25
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.		\$ 14.00
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
—(d) Asian Growth Fund		\$ 10.61
—(w) Diversbond	5F	\$ 23.30
—(w) FIF—America		\$ 18.15

(w) FIF Europe	\$ 10.00
(w) FIF Pacific	\$ 16.15
(d) Indusuez Multibonds A	\$ 89.25
(d) Indusuez Multibonds B	\$ 146.97

BRITANNIA POS 271, St. Heller, Jersey

(w) Brit. Dairer Income	\$ 0.862
	\$ 8.82

[illegible][illegible]



GARFIELD

OOPS!

BLAT!

CLEAN THAT UP, GARFIELD

PATIENCE, MY FRIEND

THERE ARE PEOPLE DO THOSE THINGS

JIM DAVIS

1-18

Donovan credits President Truman with having "established the framework in which all the postwar presidents, including Johnson, shaped their own [foreign] policies," and so it was, President Roosevelt had advocated a system of postwar trusteeships for dependencies such as Korea and Indochina (Vietnam). Truman subscribed to that concept and his immediate concern was control of Korea, bringing the United States into competition with the Soviet Union. In China the Nationalists were losing ground to Mao Zedong, and in Vietnam the French were faring no better against Ho Chi Minh. In Southeast Asia leftist elements clamored for independence. In the Middle East and in Europe communist parties maneuvered for political control. The anti-communist hysteria was on and in 1948 the Soviet Union became the enemy.

Archimedes L. A. Patti, author of "Why Viet Nam? Prelude to America's Albatross," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

LIVERPOOL—A collection of the late John Lennon's erotic drawings went on display in Britain Wednesday for the first time since police seized them at a London gallery in 1970.

The 14 drawings were produced by ex-Beatle Lennon while on honeymoon with Yoko Ono in 1969. They show the couple in various acts of love and caused a storm of controversy among church leaders and politicians in 1970.

"Times have changed and we are delighted to have the display here," said Roger White, general manager of Beattie City, the museum where the drawings are on display until Easter.

A magnificent example is the diagramed deal East found himself defending six hearts reached after an artificial opening of the no-trump by West. This was a pre-emptive action based by partnership agreement on a seven-card minor with a four-card major.

South won the club lead and lead a low trump to dummy's king. To his astonishment he collected the ten from West and the queen from East. Something funny was happening, and he could only see one plausible explanation: West had begun with 1-10-8-2 and had made a foolish play of the ten. In that case he would regret it, for he would score only one trump trick instead of two. The declarer led a club from the dummy, and saw a sure prize to East: a diamond. He won, led a low trump and was mystified when West produced the jack and East the two. And he was horrified by the sequel: West led a club, and ruffing with the heart nine in dummy did no good.

[illegible][illegible]

SPORTS

In Defense of the Receivers: Shula Gives a Warning

By Gary Pomerantz
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Because Miami's mighty mite receivers, Mark Duper and Mark Clayton, have been the victims of numerous vicious hits in recent games, Coach Don Shula of the Dolphins has sent out a pre-Super Bowl warning.

"As long as it is within the rules, it's part of the game," Shula said of any hard hits San Francisco's defensive players might have planned for Duper and Clayton in Super Bowl XIX Sunday. "But if it is deliberate and not within the rules of the game, something should be done. The guy should be thrown out of the game."

Simply put, Shula fears that the Marks Brothers have become Marked Men. Such is the price they must pay for being 5-foot-8 darters who helped Miami become the first team in league history to possess two 1,300-yard receivers in the same season.

"There have been some good hits and some cheap shots against them this year," said Nat Moore, Miami's veteran receiver. Defensive backs "have gone after their heads, clubbing them when they tackle them. In general, they are doing all of the dirty tactics that, if you're

not mentally strong, can affect you."

"But as you can see by the statistics and the records," Moore said, "no one has succeeded. One thing has been found out — both of these guys can't be intimidated. Both can play with pain. I don't see them knocking Duper or Clayton out of the ball game Sunday."

The 49ers' defense fancies itself for its hard-hitting fury. Three years ago, the 49ers won the Super Bowl and the secondary became known as "Dwight Hicks and the Hot Licks."

Cornerbacks Ronnie Lott and Eric Wright and safeties Hicks and Carlton Williamson all were named to the Pro Bowl this season. These guys can ring some bells. Ask any receiver. Cross the middle and hold your breath.

And Shula knows all of this. That is why he issued Wednesday's warning.

"My game plan Sunday is just coming up and making some tackles and not worrying about roughing up," said Wright, a fourth-year cornerback. "If I have the opportunity to get in some good licks, I'll do it. But I won't do any devastating slugging that will get the official's attention."

"I don't think that we'll do any-



Ronnie Lott

thing flagrant," said Lott, also in his fourth year. "No, I don't think those two receivers have been intimidated by anybody this year. They've won games and that's what counts, right?"

"I don't worry about that stuff," Clayton said. "My job is to catch the ball. Their job is to make hits. We'll crash heads and see who survives."

In Miami's 31-10 playoff victory over Seattle three weeks ago, Duper was knocked woozy and required three stitches on his mouth after a forearm hit by safety Kenny Easley. Shula was angry about the hit and said he would file a report to the league office.

Then, in the Dolphins' 45-28 victory over Pittsburgh in the conference title game 10 days ago, Duper was knocked woozy again and missed several series after a thumping from cornerback Sam Washington. Clayton missed the entire second half after jamming his shoulder on the ground, diving for an incomplete pass.

Duper caught 71 passes for 1,306 yards and eight touchdowns this season. Clayton caught 73 passes for 1,389 yards and a league-record 18 touchdowns. Together, they are match and fuse.

Duper, the milder personality of the pair, said, "Teams have been trying to stop us any way they can. But when you're being aggressive in football, I don't think you can say it's a cheap shot. They may try to hit you across the head, but I don't think that it is anything intentional."

Clayton has shown a tough-talk cool this week. It's the kind of bra-

vado seen in Super Bowls gone by from Dallas linebacker Thomas Henderson and Raiders defensive lineman Howie Long. Wednesday Clayton said, "Some of the cornerbacks, they try to jam you at the line, try to punch you through the face mask or in your throat. Or when you're on the ground, they try to punch you. You know, different tactics."

"Trying to play Clayton and Duper physical can be a big mistake," said Jimmy Cefalo, another of Miami's veteran receivers. "That's why Clayton has had so many touchdown catches this year. He gets by the cornerbacks. Against the Steelers on our first touchdown of the game, Clayton stutter-stepped and the cornerback came up for him, he went by and we got six."

And what of the fact that both Duper and Clayton have spent time on the bench recently waiting for circling stars to clear from their vision?

"What that means to me," Lott said, "is that both of those receivers can come back and play strong. I'm looking at what they have done after they have been hit hard. They do things to prove something to you."



Mark Clayton stretches during a practice session for Sunday's Super Bowl.

Dionne Ties Hull in Goals Scored

The Associated Press

INGLEWOOD, California — Marcel Dionne got the night off to an auspicious start. But the Los Angeles Kings didn't respond and the Toronto Maple Leafs sneaked

NHL FOCUS

away with something rare — a victory.

Dionne scored the 610th goal of his 14-year career just 2:37 into the game Wednesday night, tying him with Bobby Hull in third place on the all-time National Hockey League scoring list. Dionne also assisted on Dave Taylor's pair of third-period markers, but it wasn't enough as the Leafs won, 4-3.

"I was just thinking about the fact that Winnipeg lost and we had a chance to gain ground on them again, and we didn't," said Dionne. Asked whether his milestone meant anything to his teammates, he said, "Sometimes I think it's a detriment."

Coach Pat Quinn agreed. "Marcel's magnificent feat of



Marcel Dionne

610 goals to become third on the all-time didn't get to the team's imagination," Quinn said. "Maybe this team has no imagination." Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Washington 5, Pittsburgh 4; Chi-

ago 6, Winnipeg 3; Edmonton 3, the New York Islanders 2; Buffalo 2, the New York Rangers 2; Minnesota 4, St. Louis 4, and Philadelphia 1, Detroit 1.

Dionne and Rick Vaive traded first-period goals, then Toronto took charge on goals by Bill Kitchen and Ken Strong, both with their first NHL goals. Vaive made it 4-1 with his second of the night early in the third period, and Taylor's two goals late in the session were not enough.

The triumph followed a victory on Sunday in Vancouver, marking the first time since the first two games of the season that the Leafs have won two in a row.

"It feels great winning two in a row," said Vaive. "We had 20 guys playing tonight. The last time we were in this building we didn't."

The Leafs lost 7-0 that time in the Forum.

"I've always been saying to the team, 'As bad as it's been, if we can get this turned around, it can be very good too,'" Coach Dan Maloney said.



Julius Erving: Still hitting heights in his 14th season.

No Retirement Plans Yet For the 76ers' Good Doctor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — There have been a few people around the National Basketball Association who have been hinting that the good Doctor, Julius Erving, should be thinking about retirement.

Erving and the Philadelphia 76ers don't concur. Erving, a little more than a month away from his 35th birthday, signed a contract Wednesday to play another season.

By way of celebration, Dr. J went out a few hours later at the Spectrum and led the Sixers to their 13th consecutive victory, an easy 122-99 decision over the Atlanta Hawks.

Erving scored 21 points in the first half to lead the 76ers to a 63-47 lead, then turned the game over to the younger players, including Moses Malone, Malone finished with 34 points, although he sat out almost all of the last quarter.

Erving, who began his career in 1971 with Virginia of the old American Basketball Association, will soon pass the 27,000-point mark in an illustrious career.

Erving has scored 15,243 points in the NBA and 11,662 in the ABA, a total of 26,905.

and is challenging the Denver Nuggets' Dan Issel for fourth place on the combined NBA-ABA scoring list.

"I'm really not thinking about next season," Erving said. "Right now, all I'm thinking about is doing everything I can to help us win another championship. I feel we are improving all the time."

The Sixers' general manager, Pat Williams, in announcing the signing, said Erving's new contract would take effect when his old one expires after the season. Financial terms were not disclosed, but it is believed the contract calls for a hefty raise. Erving currently makes more than \$1 million a season.

Erving, who will be 35 next month, said earlier this month he would return for the 1985-86 season. Erving has shown no signs of slowing down this season, averaging 20.7 points a game.

"This is a great day for the 76ers," Williams said. "Julius continues to play at an All-Star level this year and it appears he will continue operating at that plateau for next year also."

Erving is in the middle of his 14th pro season, his ninth with the NBA.

Mr. Oh, a Master From the Sandlot, Teaches Zen and the Art of Baseball

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first robin of spring has been sighted in these parts, and his name is Sadaharu Oh. He was spotted in Manhattan a few days ago, ostensibly to promote his glorious autobiography, "A Zen Way of Baseball," but doing more to teach a few writer types how to turn their hips on an inside pitch.

There is something cosmically revitalizing on the coldest day of the winter to be ushered into a small reception and receive a batting tip from a man who hit 868 home runs. It seemed restorative to him, too, as he raised his right leg in the familiar flamingo style and pointed to the spot on his right hip where all his left-handed power had come from.

He reassured us all that his team, the Tokyo Giants, would soon be heading for spring training on the island of Guam, in a seaside camp. He became manager last season, having retired as a player after the 1980 season, but he did not teach his one-legged batting stance to any of his players.

Most American baseball fans are aware, at best, that Mr. Oh (he refers to his teammates and opponents as "mister"); it seems impolite to do less for him) surpassed the home-run totals of Babe Ruth and Henry Aaron. But no American can know Sadaharu Oh until he or she reads "A Zen Way of Baseball," published by Times Books and written by David Falkner, a writer and actor from New York who was mystically matched with Oh in Zen-like circumstances.

If Oh had not been occasionally photographed for the Western press, with his grim competitor's mask and his thick athlete's legs and trunk, one would think his life story were fiction.

Consider this: a half-Chinese, half-Japanese lad, whose twin sister died young just before a sudden improvement in his health, whose parents run a noodle shop in a poor district of Tokyo, is playing a sandlot game.

Suddenly, the boys notice a tiny, marginal major-league outfielder named Hiroshi Arakawa walking a dog. Arakawa stops to watch the game, and offers advice to only one boy: "How come you pitch left-handed and bat right-handed?" Arakawa asks. "You know, you're probably wasting your talent that way. You look left-handed. Why don't you try to bat left-handed next time you come up?"

The 13-year-old follows the advice and swats a clean double to right-center field: "I looked toward the bleacher bench behind the plate. Arakawa-san was still there. He gave me a big nod of approval. My body filled with gooseflesh."

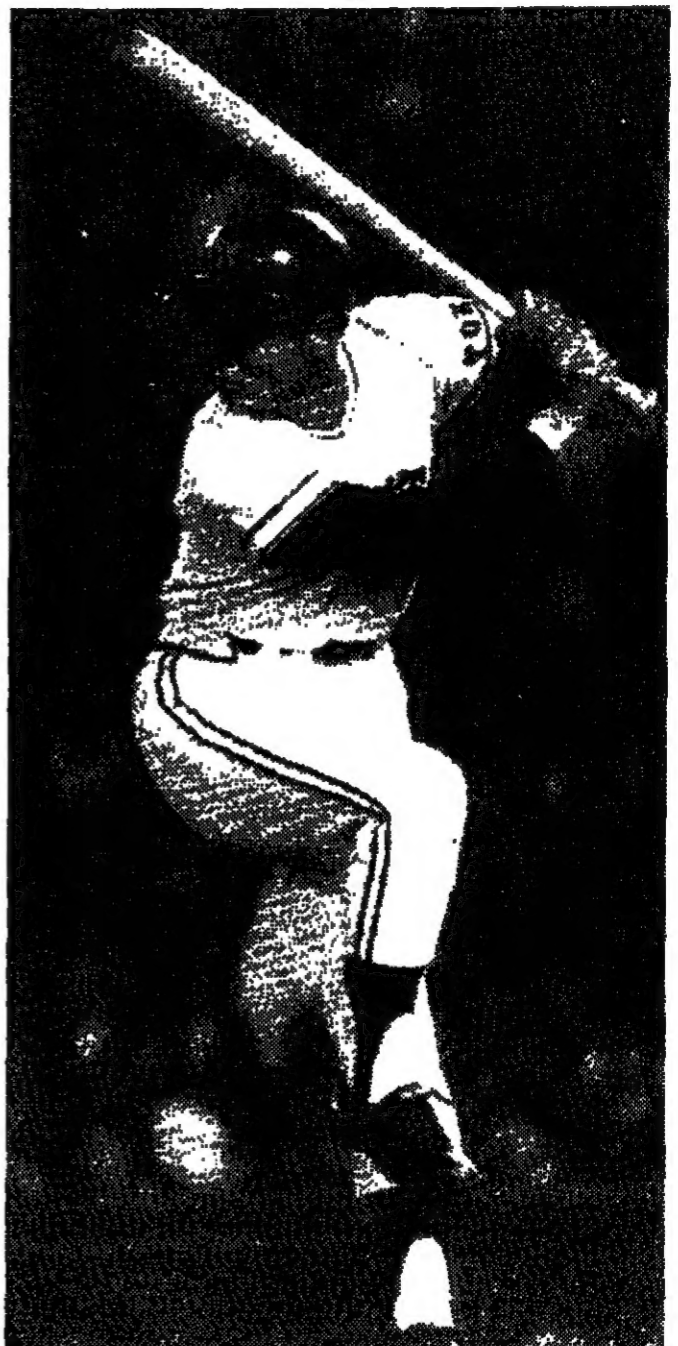
In the context of Japanese respect for elders, Japanese loyalty to community, Japanese attention to detail and technique, this encounter becomes the opening of a lifetime.

Arakawa-san becomes the mentor of Oh, stepping in when the young major-league player nearly loses himself in the pleasures of the Ginza District, ordering him to follow directions for the next three years. Arakawa-san is a disciple of Ueshiba Sensei, a Zen-like master of Aikido, a form of martial art. In season and out of season, the two make nearly daily pilgrimages to his salon, his dojo, for exercise and wisdom.

The Sensei has no interest in baseball, yet when Arakawa tries to incorporate the art of hitting with the concept of the art, the balance between two contrasting forces, the master roars:

"I will tell you something, you're a lousy teacher. You see, you're not good when you're thinking of me. Ma is there because the opponent is there. If you don't like the situation, all you have to do is eliminate the ma between you and your opponent."

The advice from the master teacher is incorporated into daily drills straight from the 15th century. Ordered by Arakawa-san to lift his leg to eliminate a hitch in his swing, Oh practices first with spe-



Sadaharu Oh in flamingo stance: A lesson to be learned?

cial hand-crafted bats taken from male wood found only on a remote island in northern Japan.

Later he practices the samurai sword swing, using a cheap sword purchased for function only, not for show. He practices until he can cut a straw doll in half with one swing. And he becomes Japan's leading baseball slugger, overcoming bad habits, the prejudice because of his Taiwanese citizenship, and the greater popularity of his teammate, Shigeo Nagashima.

In person, Oh is not of the mist and shadows of legend but a dynamic man of 44 looking to improve upon his third-place finish ("I am satisfied") as a rookie manager. He hears English well enough to smile when asked if it is difficult for a superstar to become a manager. "This is something I don't like to think about," he says in Japanese with a polite laugh.

He speaks with respect of some Americans who have played in Japan: Larry Doby and Don Newcombe years ago, Reggie Smith and Roy White in recent years. He talks of the need for concentration, particularly for Japanese players, who are smaller than the American players. And he constantly insists he would never have reached a total of 868 home runs playing in the States. But the Tom Seavers and Pete Roses insist he would have been a star in any league.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NCAA Approves Preseason Tourney

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — NCAA convention have delegates approved a 16-team preseason National Invitation Tournament in basketball.

The preseason NIT tournament, approved overwhelmingly, would be played starting next season during the last two weekends in November. The postseason NIT would be unchanged.

In other action, delegates adopted a proposal setting strict limits on the number of games that can be played in many college sports.

Roof of Milan Stadium Collapses

MILAN, Italy (UPI) — A large section of the grandstand roofing at Milan's 50-year-old Vigorelli cycling stadium collapsed under the weight of tons of snow Wednesday.

The Vigorelli stadium, which had fallen from its days of glory and had been used in recent years for dog racing, among other events, was refurbished and put back into good shape for cycling competition last year. But under the heaviest snowfall in Milan in 29 years Wednesday, more than 200 meters of the roofing collapsed.

Weekend Soccer Postponed in France

PARIS (UPI) — The French Soccer Federation on Thursday postponed all First Division matches scheduled for the weekend because of the record cold snap that has frozen fields around the country.

The French First Division had been scheduled to return to play Saturday after its annual three-week winter break. The federation did not give a new date for the 10 games.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	33	4	344
Philadelphia	33	4	344
Washington	22	17	264
New Jersey	19	20	237
New York	13	28	211

Central Division			
Minneapolis	27	14	439
Detroit	27	14	439
Chicago	19	20	387
Atlanta	14	23	310
Cleveland	17	22	325
Indiana	17	22	329

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Denver	27	14	439
Dallas	21	18	358
Houston	21	18	358
San Antonio	17	22	329
Utah	14	23	310
Kansas City	13	24	292

Pacific Division			
L.A. Lakers	26	14	439
Phoenix	21	19	358

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
Chicago	32	28	12-14
New Jersey	24	29	25-32
Birds	7-12	4-8	20
Portland	11-11	22	10-14
Atlanta	10-13	22	10-14
Philadelphia	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
Portland	11-11	22	10-14
Atlanta	10-13	22	10-14
Philadelphia	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
Portland	11-11	22	10-14
Atlanta	10-13	22	10-14
Philadelphia	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
Portland	11-11	22	10-14
Atlanta	10-13	22	10-14
Philadelphia	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14
San Antonio	11-11	22	10-14
Phoenix	11-11	22	10-14

Hockey

NHL Standings

WATERS CONFERENCE			
Pacific Division			
Washington	32	7	59
Philadelphia	26	12	50
N.Y. Islanders	21	18	43
Pittsburgh	17	22	39
N.Y. Rangers	14	23	31
New Jersey	13	24	28

Atlantic Division			
Montreal	22	13	53
Quebec	21	14	50
Boston	17	17	43
Buffalo	13	21	34
Hartford	12	24	31

WATERS CONFERENCE			
Northeast Division			
Chicago	20	13	47
Los Angeles	17	17	43
San Jose	14	20	34
San Francisco	13	21	31
San Jose	12	22	28

WATERS CONFERENCE			
Northeast Division			
Chicago	20	13	47
Los Angeles	17	17	43
San Jose	14	20	34
San Francisco	13	21	31
San Jose	12	22	28

College Results

EAST			
Bucknell 82, Delaware 76			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			

EAST			
Bucknell 82, Delaware 76			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			

EAST			
Bucknell 82, Delaware 76			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			

EAST			
Bucknell 82, Delaware 76			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			

EAST			
Bucknell 82, Delaware 76			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			

EAST			
Bucknell 82, Delaware 76			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			
Carleton 44, York 38			

Unclean-Cuts of Yore

Yes, It Was a Starry Night for Van Gogh

Astronomers verified the starry sky of Vincent van Gogh's "Starry Night."

ASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

[illegible][illegible]
